

JAPANESE REFUSE
MANCHURIANS AID
IN OPIUM INQUIRYRequest for Privilege of Investi-
gating Alleged Traffic in
Far East Declined

By Special Cable
HARBIN, Manchuria, April 10.—An extensive opium traffic is being conducted in Manchuria and so far no organized effort commensurate with the extent of the traffic has been made to put it down. Although the problem is not serious in the section which is in the hands of the Russians, it has grown to alarming proportions in the territory controlled by the Japanese. There, the opium business has been legalized and the product of the poppy fields is smuggled into China, despite the vigilance of the authorities at the points of entrance.

So extensive has the business grown that it now runs into many thousands of pounds monthly. The Anti-Opium Society here is atrophied from lack of funds and the difficulties facing its supporters are greatly increased by the protection afforded to the industry by officials in North Manchuria, who largely depend on opium for their income. Local custom officials say that Japanese field post offices are suspected of handling opium shipments, but the privilege of investigation has been refused.

Restless at Vladivostok
The traffic is by no means confined to this section. At Vladivostok the Government of the Far East Province has held to a Japanese company a monopoly of the opium business, and an advertisement has appeared in a Japanese paper published in that city warning all holders and growers of opium that they must report to the American Opium Monopoly Bureau.

Considerable opium is being grown in the vicinity of Nikolai, an important railroad junction 60 miles west of Vladivostok, and opium grown in North Korea, and its way into North China via Nikolai, which is also one of the bases of the Japanese army of occupation in Eastern Siberia, has been an open secret. Nikolai and points on the Chinese Eastern Railroad are centers.

Question of Agreements
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Drawn from photograph © Underwood & Underwood, New York.
George Tchitcherin, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, Who Heads
the Bolshevik Delegation at GenoaMR. COLLINS SAYS
CIVIL WAR CERTAINWinston Churchill Asserts Irish
Are Entirely Responsible for
Present Situation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 10.—The situation in south Ireland, The Christian Science Monitor learns, is becoming increasingly serious. Shopkeepers in Dublin are finding themselves more and more compelled, under threats of violence, to pay into local authorities money they owe to Ulster.

Further attempts, which cannot be dissociated from the responsible leaders of the De Valera faction, are being made to intensify with freedom of speech in the south and west and to prevent election meetings.

Several further political outrages have also been reported. A big gathering of Eamon de Valera's Irish Republican Army adherents is now being arranged to take place in Dublin, during the Easter holidays, and the situation is such that The Christian Science Monitor learns that fears are growing lest advantage be taken of this gathering to precipitate a Republican coup d'état.

That moderate and well-informed Irishman, Stephen Gynn, writing in yesterday's Observer, points out that what has been occurring "means anarchy, or at best a trial of strength, the right to rule." He goes on: "We are just about where things were when the rivalry between the Black and Tans and the gunmen began. Ambushes have already occurred, but while reprisals have not yet seriously started, it is only a question of time."

Speaking at Wexford yesterday, Mr. Collins said: "Unless there is an immediate change of tone and of tactics, it looks as if civil war can only be averted by a miracle."

Both Sides Cautious
Winston Churchill, referring to Ireland in his speech at Dundee on behalf of the British Government, was almost equally gloomy. "We must not expect," he said, "that our anxiety will be relieved for some considerable time. It is possible even that things will get worse before they are better."

The Christian Science Monitor is informed that both the Provisional Irish Government and the Republicans are equally confident of the results of the contest.

Mr. Collins, in a memorandum issued last week, asks only that Irishmen be let alone to settle their own dispute. His partisans claim that he is playing for time, and that he has an overwhelming weight of Irish public opinion behind him; that every day sees his position growing stronger, both politically and also as regards the numbers, confidence and training of the military forces which are loyal to the Irish Free State for which he stands.

The violence of Mr. de Valera's Irish Republican Army contingent is alienating the sympathy of all law-abiding Irishmen, and that whereas last year, when Mr. de Valera's Irish Republican Army were opposing the British garrison, every Irish farm house was open to them—now they can obtain supplies only at the point of their guns.

This viewpoint is strengthened by the urgency of the appeal Mr. de Valera is making for funds, of which The Christian Science Monitor learns the Republican forces are exceedingly short. On the other hand Mr. de Valera now controls a very formidable fighting machine, which he and his lieutenants are prepared to use with determination. Interviewed in Dublin last Saturday, Mr. de Valera declared with confidence that he has an alternative government available in the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

DELEGATES FROM RUSSIA
LIVE IN LUXURY AT GENOARepresentatives Delighted to Exchange Miseries of Russia
for Sunshine and Plenty of Italy

By Special Cable
GENOA, April 10.—Although the exact price the Bolshevik delegation will pay is not known (for only the French, British and Belgian delegations are Italy's guests, having shown hospitality to Italian delegates at other conferences) the food and apartment of George Tchitcherin, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in ordinary circumstances would cost 250 lire daily, which is over 9,000,000 Bolshevik rubles.

Incidentally the apartment and the whole hotel is more luxurious than the homes of any of the other delegations. During the first two days the hotel was closely guarded by 800 carabinieri and special police that journalists were unable to pass beyond the garden gate, and it was only after telegrams and letters were sent to Mr. Tchitcherin, protesting against this

GREEKS AND TURKS
ANXIOUS FOR PEACEIn Spite of Bellicose Attitude
Both Sides Desire Cessation
of Activities

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 10.—The acceptance by the Constantinople Government of the Paris proposals for a conference on the Greco-Turkish peace, reported from Constantinople, should not be construed into the acceptance of the actual proposals for peace.

The Christian Science Monitor learns that Constantinople and Ankara are agreed that the terms in the allied note are unsatisfactory. It is clear, however, they are still unable to compose their own differences, for the Porte's reply states that "for local reasons it is obliged to ask the allied powers to designate the town in western Europe" to be chosen as the seat of the proposed conference. Instead of Constantinople or any other Turkish town, as suggested from Paris.

Since Ankara's reply to the armistice proposal involves the question of the Greek evacuation of Anatolia, which the allies refused to discuss at the peace party it is probable that her reply to the peace proposal will be delayed until this condition has been accepted or rejected. The Christian Science Monitor understands that the Allied reply now being drafted is likely to accept the evacuation proposals conditionally, upon the Ankara Turks also fundamentally accepting the remainder of the Allied peace proposals, whereupon the Turks will probably make a new suggestion.

Athens is also likely to delay before replying to the peace proposals, on the ground that it is useless replying before Ankara has accepted the armistice. Meanwhile the campaigning season in Anatolia is rapidly approaching, and a recent Greek official communiqué describes what is evidently a Turkish reconnaissance in force.

Despite the bellicose attitude of both parties, however, it is evident that both sides are really anxious for peace. Provided that adequate security is assured to the Asia Minor Greeks, the evacuation proposals are not likely to be resisted, and the same can probably be said of each of the other conditions laid down by the Allies.

POPULARITY OF CAPT. D'ANNUNZIO
ROME, April 10 (By Special Cable).—Gabriele d'Annunzio's popularity among the workmen has been greatly increased by a recent conversation with a prominent Socialist deputy, Signor Baldisi. In an important factory, the workmen here hung a big portrait of the poet at the entrance of the door, with a placard "Long live D'Annunzio, Socialist leader," inscribed on it.

STRIKE CALLED IN PORTUGAL
LISBON, April 10.—A general strike has been declared throughout Portugal in protest against the arrest of 120 Syndicalists. The call has not yet met with any great response from workmen.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 10.—The Christian Science Monitor is able to give today from a reliable source here in close communication with Russia, some details of the proposals for Russia's economic reconstruction recently outlined by George Tchitcherin in an interview with press representatives in Berlin and elsewhere.

Some of the "mixed companies" to exploit the natural resources are already in existence. Thus one such company of Russians and English has been formed in a small way to market timber from the northeast of Russia. Concessions have also already been granted to foreign capitalists, the most important, perhaps, being one to the Krupp of Germany for "the development of agricultural resources of a large area in southeastern Russia by mechanical means."

A third method—foreign loans—one regarding which the Soviet Government has decided "to await concrete proposals from the western powers." It remains to be seen, however, whether they will make this attitude if the proposals do not materialize.

OIL WAGNATES TO MEET
THE HAGUE, April 10 (Special Cable).—According to Saturday's Amsterdam Telegram, Mr. Deisting of the Dutch Shell Company is visiting California, and it is supposed he will meet Alfred C. Bedford of the Standard Oil Company. This may signify a new phase of the cooperation of both concerns.

ANGLO-BRAZIL PREFERENCE
LONDON, April 10.—Stanley Baldwin, president of the Board of Trade, told the House of Commons today that advantage would be taken at any opportunity of bringing about preferential tariffs between England and Brazil similar to those extended by Brazil to the United States and Belgium.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

SOVIET HOPES TO TRIUMPH
OVER REACTION AT GENOALuigi Facta Opens
Conference at Genoa

By Special Cable
Genoa, April 10.
THE Conference between the powers of Europe opened here today in a writer of chaos. When the delegates assembled in the Royal Palace, they tripped, even workmen who were still wearing caps, while other workmen were proceeding with busy preparations of various kinds. Luigi Facta, Prime Minister of Italy, opened the conference. A welcoming message from the King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel, to the delegates was read by the Prime Minister and he expressed the confident hope that their work would be successful.

The morning was largely occupied with making provisions suitable for the press arrangements. Otherwise the protracted deliberations ranged around questions of procedure. According to the information received, considerable time was spent in a discussion of the constitution of various commissions.

FRANCE SKEPTICAL
ABOUT CONFERENCEPrecautions Taken Against Risk
of Losing Rights for Shadow
of Settlement

By Special Cable
PARIS, April 10.—Protests are already being raised in here against the general tendency, even before the Genoa conference opens, to blame France for her probable failure to accomplish important practical results. France undoubtedly has been and is exceedingly skeptical. She does not believe that any good can come at this time out of the European gathering. She has taken precautions of a most precise character against being surprised into surrendering her rights for what may be the shadow of a settlement. Her delegates have instructions to which they must keep. They must not be inveigled into broad discussions. They must refer every point that arises to Raymond Poincaré, the Prime Minister, who in turn will refer it to President Millerand, who is now in Africa, and even then all decisions will be subject to parliamentary approval.

Moreover, the French delegation is obliged by its instructions to leave the conference, if existing treaties are touched, if reparations are discussed, if the Russians indulge in propaganda or if they refuse to accept the conditions laid down. The British press obviously has an easy task in representing France as the scapegoat and it is doing so in advance. Hence the arguments which abound in the French papers, insisting on the wisdom and necessity of proceeding slowly and cautiously and not encouraging airy dreams which would show Europe restored at a wave of the magician's wand.

There is a most unfavorable regard for oratory at Genoa. If the conference does not stick closely to the economic program, then France will become unfriendly toward it. But if politics are genuinely kept out, France is prepared to work on definite lines with the other powers. Her feeling is not that the conference should be wrecked, but that it should work soundly without eloquence and without illusions.

By Special Cable
PARIS, April 10.—In view of the report that France is immediately to launch a great consolidating loan, the Finance Minister Charles Delasteyrie, was asked if the date was fixed. He replied in the negative. A big emission is certainly contemplated, but the Minister has a plan which he is following and several preliminary steps have yet to be taken.

First, it was thought proper to restore liberty to dealings in the scrip of previous loans on the Bourse. Restrictions have been removed in the case of the 1915 rentes. The price is no longer fixed. It was feared that so much would be sold that prices would fall. The contrary has happened. In a free market rentes have gone up. At the same time, the French franc is distinctly improving. The Minister, therefore, intends in the light of this experience to release all rentes from restraint. But he points out that this is not the moment, when interest is concentrated on old loans, to emit a new loan.

The Christian Science Monitor gathers from this statement that the loan is not likely to be issued until autumn.

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George Tchitcherin Looks
for Partial Agreement
With Several NationsStrongly Opposed to League of
Nations Participating in
Conference

By Special Cable
GENOA, April 10.—George Tchitcherin, Soviet Minister for Foreign Affairs, told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here today that even though "reactionary forces" at Genoa probably would prevent a complete agreement by the powers for recognition of the Soviet Government, he hoped to reach a partial agreement with several nations which would be the first step toward recognition of the Moscow Government.

Mr. Tchitcherin declared that Russia was particularly anxious to resume the work of developing her natural resources, especially petroleum, with the assistance of American capital. He declared, however, it was but natural that the so-called "capitalists" were unwilling to risk their money in Russia unless they had guarantees, which, he asserted, were possible only if the Bolshevik Government were accorded de jure recognition.

Favors Disarmament
Mr. Tchitcherin expressed bitter animosity against the League of Nations. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent is informed that the Russian Soviet Minister for Foreign Affairs insisted in conversations with the Italian Prime Minister, Luigi Facta, that Russia was unwilling to participate in the Genoa Conference if the League of Nations had any part in it other than to be represented by its technical experts.

Mr. Tchitcherin expressed himself strongly in favor of disarmament. "I intend to support world disarmament on every possible occasion," he said, "for the present armament system is one of the greatest burdens today." But disarmament also necessitates the removal of the cause for war. One of these causes is the additional attempts by counter-revolutionary forces to overthrow the Bolshevik Government.

Mr. Tchitcherin declared that such attempts were even now imminent in Rumania. He asserted that Baron Peter Wrangel's troops in Jugo-Slavia still were menacing.

The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed regret that Montenegro and Turkey had not been invited to attend the Genoa Conference.

Mr. Tchitcherin said that at the opening session of the Conference here today he would, in his speech, say that the Bolshevik delegation accepted the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

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ENEMY PROPERTY
ACCOUNTING FILEDFirst Report in Three Years
Made in Response to the
King Resolution

WASHINGTON, April 10.—An accounting of the \$350,000,000 worth of enemy property held by the Government was given to the Senate today in a report, the first compiled since February, 1919, filed by Thomas W. Miller, Allen Property Custodian, in response to a resolution by Senator W. H. King (D., of Utah).

"The final disposition of this property," Mr. Miller said, "will undoubtedly have a direct bearing on the economic relations between this country and Europe, with particular reference to the late enemy powers. The sequestered property will also have a bearing on the question of the settlement of American claims against Germany."

Discussing the \$415,000,000 of American claims against Germany, Mr. Miller recalled the terms of the Knox-Porter peace resolution indicating that no disposition should be made of enemy property held by the United States until the German Government had provided for satisfaction of all American claims. He asserted that Congress must evolve some plan whereby American claims against Germany may be adjudicated by some proper tribunal established by law.

Several Classes of Claims
"There are several classes of claims against Germany," Mr. Miller said, "as, for instance, those of Americans whose cash was seized by the German custodian, and who are now being offered the return of their money at the depreciated value of the mark, which today is valued at one-third of a cent for each mark or a reduction of 750 per cent from the pre-war value. This proposition amounts to practical confiscation on the part of the German Government."

"If the German property were returned today without any conditions, the tax laws in force in Germany would require German Nationals, or other people under the jurisdiction of the German Government, whose property was returned to them, to give up in taxes to the German Government a major portion of the funds returned. One of the taxes assessed is known as the Empire Necessity Tax, the revenues of which are utilized by the German Government for its own nationals, and a second tax known as the indemnity tax, the proceeds of which are paid into reparations going to our late allies."

"It has been suggested that the amount of money which the German Government would realize from such taxation might form the basis of a fund to be left in this country, the same to be applied for the satisfaction of claims of American citizens against Germany, when these claims are adjudicated."

Bergdoll Property Last Seized
"Mr. Miller's report consisted of thousands of typewritten pages giving the details of about 33,000 active trusts representing property in every state and territory in the United States and the Philippine Islands and Hawaii, consisting of industrial plants, steamship lines, banks, land and cattle companies, salmon factories, gold and silver mines, and thousands of parcels of real estate and securities."

Answering charges by Senator King that property had been seized since peace was concluded with Germany last July, the report declared that the last property seized was that belonging to Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, which was seized May 27, 1921.

Responding to inquiries for details of salaries and fees paid in connection with the enemy property administration the report showed the following list:
Attorneys' fees paid prior to March 4, 1921, \$2,138,546; attorneys' fees paid since March 4, 1921, \$116,469; salaries of officers and directors of corporations previous to March 4, 1921, \$1,574,017; salaries since March 4, 1921, \$123,435; paid for accounting and appraising previous to March 4, 1921, \$1,084,850; paid for the same since March 4, 1921, \$27,718; paid for advertising and printing previous to March 4, 1921, \$238,067.

One accounting bill alone of \$173,757, the report declared, was paid to an accounting firm out of the Congressional appropriation for a report covering various operations of the custodian's office to August 1919, but not completed until April 1, 1921, when it was of no practical value. The report listed all money spent on advertising, and "the newspapers so favored."

CANADIAN LIQUOR ACT
STRONGLY CRITICIZED

VICTORIA, B. C., April 1 (Special Correspondence).—Reports in Opposition newspapers that serious irregularities had occurred in the administration of the Liquor Control Act, under which the British Columbia Government carries on the business of liquor-selling, have been denied by the Premier, John Oliver. Mr. Oliver declares that no shortages in liquor supplies have occurred, as alleged, but announces that Col. Ross Napier has been instructed by the Government to ascertain how the Liquor Control Act is operating—this with a view to remedying any apparent defects in the measure and improving the present system of state liquor control if any changes were considered necessary. Appointment of Colonel Napier to investigate the workings of government liquor control follows prolonged criticism of the Liquor Control Board, which has charge of all liquor sales.

Counterfeit British Columbia Liquor Board labels, like those which must be attached to all bottles of liquor brought into the province, are being printed in Seattle, the British Columbia authorities have learned. The

labels, sufficiently exact in pattern and design to deceive the ordinary person, are purchased by bootleggers who affix them to bottles of "moonshine" liquor, it is said. The liquor can then be sold as British Columbia liquor of the best quality.

KOREAN EXPECTS
AMERICA TO HELPDr. Yang Describes Situation in
the Far East

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10.—The United States cannot afford, for the safety of its own interests, to have China dominated by an aggressive and militaristic nation, European or Asiatic," said Dr. You Chang Yang, of Korea, in addressing the last session of the Briefs Forum on "The Future of the Far East."

"The open door in the Far East cannot be maintained permanently by the balance of rival powers under the guidance of intrigue," said Dr. Yang. "China must not be left to herself, staggering under the strain of spheres of influence, as she has been during the past 30 years. The present Eastern problem is far more menacing to the future peace of the world than was the Balkan problem 10 years ago."

"It must be remembered that China has one-fourth of the world's population and an unlimited supply of natural resources to be exploited for the next 50 years. If this reservoir of power is permitted to be dominated by one nation, especially by such an ambitious empire as Japan, then it is obvious that the world cannot be made safe for democracy. At the present rate of Japanese aggression, China cannot last very long."

"The United States saw this and the result was the call for the Disarmament Conference at Washington. The United States has a unique role to play in this realignment of world policy and in the remaking of China."

"The Pacific Ocean is fast becoming the basin of political and commercial activities, and what effects one side of it is bound to affect the other."

MR. DITTEMORE SEEKS
TO AMEND HIS BILL

In the suit brought by John V. Dittmore against Adam H. Dickey and other Directors of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, the plaintiff has filed a motion for leave to amend his bill of complaint. Besides proffering some fourteen minor or incidental amendments, the plaintiff proposes to amend his bill by asserting that he was duly appointed as a member of two different boards, one of which he called the Christian Science Board of Directors, one of such boards being constituted by the trust deed copied in the back of the Church Manual, the other of such boards being constituted by the Church By-Laws. The plaintiff also proposes to amend his bill by claiming that he is still a member of both of said boards. He claims to be still a member of the first-mentioned board for the alleged reason that no one can be removed from it except by a court of equity. He claims to be still a member of the other board for the alleged reason that the attempt of its members to remove him from it on March 17, 1919, was illegal and void. The defendants have consistently maintained that there is only one Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church and that Mr. Dittmore was elected to it and dismissed from it in accordance with the Church Manual.

COLONIZATION URGED
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA, B. C., April 2 (Special Correspondence).—The most important need of Canada today is colonization, Joshua Kingham, president of the Associated Boards of Trade of British Columbia, declared in his annual address to the association in convention here a few days ago. "The recent census statistics revealed a very disappointing situation throughout the whole of Canada and particularly in British Columbia," Mr. Kingham said. "To settle the vast areas of our province we must have additional population. To spread the burden of our taxation, we must have additional people to take their share of the burden."

The value of the production of basic industries in British Columbia in 1921 amounted to more than \$200,000,000, Mr. Kingham stated. "Notwithstanding the apparent decline in business, statistics prove that our staple industries for the past year show a decided increase," he added.

CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN
OFF FOR LONG FLIGHTCENTRAL PARK, N. Y., April 10.—Capt. Roald Amundsen, Arctic explorer, "hopped off" in an all-metal monoplane today for Cleveland on the first leg of a transcontinental flight to Seattle, where he will leave June 1 for a drifting voyage in the North Polar regions. He was accompanied by Lieut. Oskar Omdal, Norwegian explorer, who will accompany the expedition into the North; R. Lewis, civilian pilot; Ernest Ruhl, Mechanician, and Horace Gade.
The explorer planned to leave Cleveland for Chicago tonight. The contemplated route after leaving Chicago was: Omaha, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, Reno, Sacramento and thence to Seattle.NEWSPAPER WOMEN MEET
NEW YORK, April 10.—The New York Newspaper Women's Club, said to be the first of its kind organized in the United States, held its first annual dinner in the Far East Garden of the Hotel Vanderbilt last night. Nearly 50 editors, writers, and women reporters attended. Martha E. Coman, of the New York Herald, president, presided. Jane Dixon, of the Evening Telegram, in a brief address, outlined the club's objects. Other speakers were: Theodore Bean, of the Morning Telegraph, and Emma Bugbee, of the Tribune. A letter extending her best wishes was received from Mrs. Harding.'BIG NAVY' MEN
FORESEE VICTORYFindings of Majority of House
Naval Committee for Large
Cut, HoweverSpecial from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 10.—Members of Congress, who believe that it is of great importance that the United States should maintain a navy at least preserving the ratio decided upon by the Washington Conference, assert that the victory of the "little navy" men on the House Naval Appropriations Committee will be short-lived.

"It is evident that one of the most bitter struggles of this session of Congress will be waged when the question of the navy personnel is brought up on the floor of the House. The minority of the committee, which is composed of five Republicans and one Democrat, has presented a report in which it dissents forcibly from the findings of the majority and C. N. McArthur (R.), member of the Naval Affairs Committee, Representative from Oregon, has charged the Appropriations Committee with seeking to determine the naval policy of the country and has warned it that there is likely to be a revolt against the attempted dictation of the navy by money considerations."

The minority report charges that the action proposed by the majority would disturb the 5-5-3 ratio and would relegate the United States to the position of a third-rate naval power. In part the report says:
"Had our delegates negotiated a treaty that placed this country below Great Britain or Japan in naval strength, they would be denounced as traitors. Not a single vote of the Senate would have been recorded in its favor. Yet this bill proposes to place this country in that very position."Third-Rate Naval Power
The minority report also argues that if the bill reported by the majority is adopted the United States will sink to the level of a third-rate naval power, with little voice in future world councils, and claims that the potential superiority of the American Navy will be the controlling factor in the negotiation of Armaments.

"The list of ships shown in the report of the sub-committee does not contain all the units that the Navy Department declares necessary for a well-rounded fleet. The report dwells at length on the cost of the destroyers, the inference being that they are not of sufficient value to the country to justify the expense. Destroyers are vitally necessary to any fleet, but particularly in our fleet, where they must take the place of light cruisers, of which there is a great shortage compared with Great Britain. The high cost last year was due largely to the initial expense of fitting out new vessels. This is not mentioned in the report."

"The average enlisted strength of the British Navy, excluding marines for the next year, is stated by the Navy Department to be approximately 111,000. This is 49,000 more than this bill provides for the United States Navy."

"Japan contemplates an enlisted strength for the next year of 68,252 men. This is over 1000 more men than allowed our navy."

"Under the 5-5-3 ratio we should have 110,000, as compared with Great Britain, and 113,000 as compared with Japan."

"The grand total prepared in this bill for the naval establishment is \$233,224,008. The British naval budget, complete, is approximately \$275,605,888. The Japanese budget is \$98,602,576 yen."

Not Correct Comparison
"Translating these two sums into dollars at the prevalent rate of exchange will give you a much larger appropriation for both England and Japan than is represented by the 5-5-3 ratio. Even this does not give a correct comparison, because it is a well-known fact that a unit of work can be purchased more cheaply in either England or Japan than it can in the United States."

"The Secretary of the Navy has determined that the 'treaty navy' requires for the present a minimum of 96,000 men, while this bill allows but 65,000."

"Secretary Denby states that if the Congress reduces the Navy to 65,000 men, he will use these men to the best advantage in making a well-rounded, fully-manned force, with built-up battle ships as a nucleus. A small, efficient force is better than a large paper navy that would only deceive the country as to its strength."

John J. Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, declared that the provision for a navy of 67,000 men "scrapped the treaty."

SCHOOL FOR COUNTRY
MINISTERS ARRANGED

AMHERST, April 8.—Rural matters, from the family bookshelf to the farm poultry flock, are on the docket for discussion at the last and shortest of the short courses offered at the Massachusetts Agricultural College this term—A School for Country Ministers. The place of the country church, the welfare of the country school child, and the experiences of inter-church survey, all come in for attention, about equally with lectures on dairying, soil fertility, and the service of the small town library.

The college in all its departments is contributing to the sessions of the ministers' course, and so are most of the professional men and women of the town. Every minister in Amherst has the leadership of at least one evening meeting. The librarians of the Jones Library will conduct the meeting that

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deals with "Books for the Rural Community." President Butterfield will preside at the session on "Rural Leadership," and officers of the college front the director of the graduates from the director of the correspondence courses are scheduled to tell of the ways the college can assist in serving the country community through its various departments. The School for Country Clergymen begins April 17 and lasts through April 21.

BRITISH CLERKS
ARE ORGANIZINGMovement Usually Independent
of Labor TendencySpecial from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 14.—The statement has recently been made that the middle classes in Great Britain are moving in the direction of Labor and trade unionism. That is not strictly true. What is taking place is a movement toward stronger professional organization, but there is no widespread tendency to link up these organizations with the Labor movement. The salaried or "black-coated" workers are certainly more cohesive and imbued with a greater vocational self-consciousness than they were before the war, but that does not in the least imply a tendency toward affiliation with Labor.

The extent to which the uniting movement has spread among middle-class workers can be shown by typical organizations. One of the most unexpected products of the war was the union of bank clerks, the Bank Officers Guild. The idea of anything approaching a trade union has always been alien to the outlook of the "class of men engaged in banks, but an association of some sort was found to be necessary for the forwarding of their interests during the war, and the Bank Officers Guild was the result. Its growth has been such that it embraces about 30,000 members out of a possible 50,000.

Teachers Organized
Another body which came into existence about the same time is the National Union of Scientific Workers. The National Association of Local Government Officers is an older organization, consisting of the clerical and administrative staffs of the local government authorities. The teachers in the elementary schools, the number of 115,000 are enrolled in the powerful National Union of Teachers, and their colleagues in the secondary schools are equally well organized. None of these unions are associated with the Labor movement.

On the other hand the National Federation of Teachers has taken place during recent years. This has been accompanied by a well-marked movement toward the abolition of sectionalism into which the civil servants were grouped. Some of these unions, as for instance the Clerical Officers Association, have linked up with the Labor movement. Between the civil service organizations and the Labor movement there is a definite association with the Labor Party.

Clerks are Influential
The strongest union of clerical workers is the National Union of Clerks. Railway clerks have a union of their own, the Railway Clerks Association, which has increased its membership in the last 12 years from 9000 to 80,000. It is interesting to note that relatively highly placed officials, such as station masters, are enrolled in this body. Musicians are well organized, the Musicians Union containing 20,000 members. It is in such unions as these that Labor sympathies are strong; they are affiliated to both the Trade Union Congress and the Labor Party.

There is an undoubted tendency among the administrative and supervisory officials in various industries to link up with the manual workers in the same trade. This does not, however, mean an increase in Labor sentiment among such workers. It indicates a desire to work with the manual trade unions for mutual benefits in the way of emoluments and status.

That, as a rule, is as far as the sentiment goes. The existence of the Middle Classes Union, or as it is now called, the National Citizens Union, an organization strongly opposed to Labor and its policy, is sufficient indication that Labor sympathies are not making any great headway among these sections of workers who may be styled the middle classes of the country.

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LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed,
but the editor must retain sole judge
of their suitability, and he does not
understand how any of the
newspaper responsible for the facts
or opinions as presented. No letters
published unless with true signatures
of the writers.

Bituminous Coal for Fuel

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
In your issue of the Monitor, Friday, March 17, you tell of the move to substitute bituminous coal for anthracite, in the State of Massachusetts, asking the Legislature to appropriate \$10,000 for inquiry. Does not the United States Government, at Washington, have such facts and figures already available?

Regarding the substitution of bituminous coal for anthracite, Mr. Eugene C. Halpin, or any of the legislators ever tried to use soft coal in stoves or furnaces, with flues and chimneys made for hard coal or wood or vice versa, he would realize what the Massachusetts housekeepers and manufacturers would have to contend with. The writer spent one winter in a house where they were compelled to use bituminous coal in a heater made for anthracite. The rooms were filled with smoke very frequently and the owner had to get a man from the furnace company to come and burn out the soot from the chimney every few days.

A great deal of the clean beauty of the New England landscape will be spoiled, as well as the houses unless the soft coal is properly used. The houses would have to be built with flues and chimneys for soft coal. And those already built would have to be rebuilt and equipped with new stoves and heaters, suitable for soft coal. As to the beauty of an open bituminous coal fire, there is nothing more beautiful to sit by, not even wood logs.

The writer has spent about 20 years of her life in the section where soft coal is plentiful and largely used for fuel. I am not speaking in the interest of the mine owners or the miners nor against them; neither for nor against the builders of chimneys and heaters.

Hoping the homemakers and manufacturers of Massachusetts can secure the proper kind of fuel for their present and future needs I remain.
(Signed)
ESTELLE M. MAYERHOEFER,
Provincetown, Cape Cod, Mass.
March 20, 1922.Bolivia and Her Desired Port
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
In view of the interest shown by your newspaper in international affairs, we have the pleasure of informing you that all Bolivians residing in the United States have organized an association under the name of the "Bolivian Port Restoration League," the aim of which is to defend Bolivia's interests in the matter of obtaining an outlet to the sea, which, as you are aware, Bolivia lost 43 years ago by a war waged against her.

We have noted with pleasure President Harding's invitation extended to the Chilean and Peruvian governments to settle the controversy at issue between them, and trust that a means will be found to consider Bolivia's claims, so as to obtain a definite solution of this question and a permanent peace instead of a provisional one, as would be the case if Chile and Peru alone reached an agreement, including Bolivia.

Our stand is not to criticize or attack the rights of our neighbors. The only thing we ask of them is that they all agree to seek a solution just and fair to the three parties.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) J. A. ARGUEDAS,
President Bolivian Port Restoration League.
(Signed) CARLOS LOPEZ V.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., March 21, 1922.On St. Paul's School
April 4, 1922
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
I was much interested when reading an article in The Christian Science Monitor of March 30, entitled "The English Public Schools," as in it my old school, St. Paul's, was mentioned. Your correspondent, however, is mistaken when he makes the statement that St. Paul's School was moved away from St. Paul's Church Yard in the year 1870, for I was a pupil at the school from 1868-1877, and at the time I left, the school was still situated at its old quarters opposite the Cathedral.

At the time I was there the school was under the control of The Mercers Company of London, and the number of pupils was limited to one hundred and fifty-three (153), and when there was a vacancy a nomination had to

CHINESE SCHOOLS
HIGHLY PRAISEDDr. Burton, Chicago Savant, Sees
Substantial Progress in
EducationSpecial from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 10.—Dr. Ernest D. Burton, chairman of the China Educational Commission, returning to his old home in Chicago, reports that public education fostered by the Chinese Government is continuing to make substantial progress and is certain to go ahead regardless of China's vicissitudes.

"I have great admiration, not for the Chinese Government, but for what it is doing for education in various ways," Dr. Burton, who is director of libraries at the University of Chicago, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The development of government education has taken place almost wholly during the last 17 years. There are now about 4,000,000 pupils in government schools, from the kindergarten to the university."

"These schools are organized into a system but are of very unequal quality, some being very poor and some very good."

"In private schools established by the Chinese there are another 1,000,000 pupils and the same is true as to the quality of the schools. Perhaps the very best schools in China are private. Then there are 200,000 in Protestant schools and 150,000 more in Roman Catholic schools."

"Though this is a very small proportion of the population it represents an extremely significant development in a very short time."

"Many of the young Chinese returning from foreign countries are of the highest character, the keenest intelligence, and highly patriotic. They are the hope of the country, but a good many of them are as thoroughly selfish as the old Manchus."

Dr. Burton added that while the Chinese had schools of all classes, they were doing exceptionally well in their training schools for teachers. "Their high schools, or as they call them, 'middle schools,' are possibly the weakest part of the system," he said.

"The women are still neglected because the Chinese, like other oriental peoples, hold them in little esteem. Even in the Christian schools girls are far less numerous than the boys. The Government is making wholly inadequate provision for the education of women."

The commission which Dr. Burton headed went to China especially to study Christian education there. It was sent out primarily by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America in cooperation with the Christian Education Association of China and the Foreign Missions Conference of Great Britain. It spent 4½ months in China. Its membership of 18 included Dr. Kenyon E. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College; Dean W. Russell of the University of Iowa, and Prof. Percy M. Rostky of the University of Liverpool, besides four college presidents in China.

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MR. DAUGHERTY ON
SECRET MISSIONVisit to Indianapolis May Mean
Dismissing Indictments in Coal
Strike Matter

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 10.—Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney General, who arrived here from Washington today, unannounced, was declared authoritatively to be considering the dismissal of indictments pending here in Federal Court, which some operators have declared made impossible any wage conference that would end the coal strike, which began April 1.

The Attorney-General refused to state the purpose of his visit, declaring he could say nothing until "investigation of the purpose of my trip is complete, and I am satisfied that any action is right."

The second week of the strike shows the union's organization presenting an unbroken front and the situation in the non-union fields becoming more favorable to the union's cause, according to the view of the situation expressed by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. Lewis returned to Indianapolis yesterday, where he reestablished national headquarters for direction of the suspension of work by the union miners.

"I view the situation," said Mr. Lewis, "the program laid down by the organization is functioning 100 per cent. In the non-union fields, I feel the international union is steadily gaining strength."

Mr. Lewis said he planned to remain here for several days.

Output From Coal Mines

Lowest in Recent History

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Coal production during the first week of the strike was the lowest in modern coal history, the Geological Survey reports, the output of bituminous dropping to 3,500,000 tons and work ceasing altogether in the anthracite fields. During the 1919 strike the anthracite mines operated to capacity.

Reports received by the Survey consist of the number of cars loaded on each division of the 130 coal-carrying railroads. These show that from 60 to 64 per cent of the bituminous coal mines of the country have been closed by the strike.

As April 1 was a union holiday, loadings on that day did not reveal the extent of the strike. The first test came on Monday, April 3, when 11,445 cars were loaded, as compared with 38,066 on the preceding Monday. That continued to be the measure of each day through the week.

The National Coal Association has issued a statement to the effect that its advice from the bituminous coal fields indicate that production for the week ending April 8 was slightly under 4,000,000 tons, but that while this is below the capacity of the non-union fields, the only reason for the restricted production is the inability of the operators to find a market for their coal.

Miners Claim Higher Wages
and Cheaper Coal Possible

NEW YORK, April 10.—Phillip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers and union leader in the anthracite wage negotiations here, today took issue with statements of S. D. Warriner, representing the operators, that the public would have to pay \$170,000,000 a year—\$3 on each ton of coal—if the strikers were granted their 19 demands.

"The anthracite miners demand an increase equal to 20 per cent of their present scale," Mr. Murray said. "On the admission of Mr. Warriner the industry paid under \$300,000,000 for labor in 1931, an increase of 20 per cent would be only \$60,000,000."

The strike leader countered Mr. Warriner's figures with a demand that the operators make public other factors than labor, which enter into the cost of coal to the public.

"Why don't they tell the public that railroads, owned by the mine owners, charge \$3 a ton for hauling their product from the Pennsylvania fields to tidewater?" Mr. Murray demanded. "Why don't they explain how it is that anthracite roads base their freight charges on an operating cost of 30 cents per car per mile, while on bituminous coal the charges are based on an operating cost of 40 cents per car-mile?"

Using these figures, Mr. Murray asserted that it would not be necessary for the operators to make the public pay for a wage increase. Anthracite freight rates could be cut from \$3 a ton to \$1.50, he said, "making a saving of \$110,000,000 a year, and still leaving the carriers a reasonable profit."

With this \$110,000,000, he said, the miners could be granted their \$60,000,000 in increased wages and there would remain \$50,000,000 to be distributed to the public in a reduction in the price of anthracite coal.

Non-Union Miners Moving
Into Organization Rapidly

PITTSBURGH, April 10.—Union leaders and coal operators today centered their attention on Fayette County, where a strong force of picket organizers from the United Mine Workers were making strong efforts to organize the coal and coke workers of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, the most important non-union coal-producing concern in western Pennsylvania.

The union leaders insisted that they had made great headway, and the operators agreed that about 8000 men had quit work in some mines of the Frick Company and in a much larger number of mines operated by independent companies.

A trip through the coke country from Westmoreland County to Mt.

Pleasant, Connellsville and Uniontown and thence through the Monongahela River district, where numbers of independent mines and half a dozen of the Frick mines were closed last week, showed great activity. Miners and their wives conversed freely of the activities of union organizers, and expressed the opinion that scores of men who have never been in a strike would soon be out.

"A good many men have been out of work, or only working a day or two a week," said a young man as he sat on the porch of his cabin at a Frick mine near Connellsville. "They figure that things could not be much worse than they have been, and they might be better if they joined the union. I believe the most of the miners will strike this week."

Advocates United Action
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 10.—An appeal for substantial support in addition to moral backing for the striking miners was made here today by J. H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, at the opening session of the sixth biennial convention of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor. The convention is expected to continue for two weeks.

Protest against railroads avoiding jurisdiction of the United States Railway Labor Board by "farming out" machine shop work, is regarded as one of the most important subjects before this gathering largely composed of shop craft men.

United action, politically, industrially, and commercially in labor's only effective method of warfare, Mr. Walker, who is a member of the miners' union, said. He declared one big federation necessary. Cooperative political action by central committees composed of delegates from all unions, cooperative labor banking and finance, and cooperative industrial action, including sympathetic strikes were the only effective weapons, he said. He declared this his conclusion after 30 years "on the firing line."

James O'Connell of Washington, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, supported Mr. Walker's position.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will address the convention.

GREEKS CELEBRATE
INDEPENDENCE DAY

Cable Resolution of Support From
Washington Meeting to King
and Army Chief

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 10.—The 101st anniversary of Greek independence was celebrated by Greeks at a largely attended meeting held here yesterday.

"The anniversary which we celebrate brings to our memory the sacred day when a handful of Greeks hoisted the flag against Turkish slavery," said Alexander Vouras, Greek Minister to the United States. "Today Greece has become one of the most important powers in the Balkans and history is repeating itself. Greece is again fighting the same barbarian army—fighting single handed against great odds."

Denying that Greece was fighting for territorial aggrandizement, Spiro Papprango said:

"There is no higher power than truth, and the history of the Greek nation, written clearly the spirit and purpose of our struggle. A race which for thousands of years has brought forth the highest ideals; which in the days of old has been exalted to absolute perfection in every manifestation of the human mind; which kept the torch of civilization burning through the darkest ages; which for centuries, under the heaviest of yokes, has preserved national unity, has proved its high ideals which guide and bless its struggles."

The sentiment of the meeting was incorporated in a resolution of encouragement and support, copies of which were cabled to King Constantine and General Papoulas, commander of the Greek armies.

SUCCESSION STATES
OF AUSTRIA CONFER

By Special Cable

ROME, April 10.—The second session of the conference which was held here by representatives of the States which formerly formed the Austrian Empire ended on Saturday. The present conference was held in the historic Palazzo Chigi and a number of problems left over from last year's session were taken up.

Forty international agreements were concluded among the different states dealing with debts, pensions, nationality, extradition, legal protection of citizens and the liquidation of the Vienna Savings Bank.

Marquess Imperiali, president of the conference, in his farewell speech emphasized the importance of the conference and the agreements which have been reached. He eulogized the good will shown in overcoming the serious difficulties arising from the political changes produced by the war, as well as in the reestablishment of active economic relations among them.

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SOVIET HOPES TO TRIUMPH
OVER REACTION AT GENOA

(Continued from Page 1)

clauses of the Cannes conference between the allied prime ministers. He said this after some hesitation. During the early part of the interview he declared that the presence of the Bolshevik delegation at Genoa was sufficient recognition of Russia, but as the French were not satisfied, in the interest of harmony he would openly agree on behalf of his Government to the Cannes clauses.

On the whole, Mr. Tchitcherine gave the impression of being a man who would rival the versatile Prime Minister of Great Britain, David Lloyd George. He speaks excellent English and began the interview by apologizing for the "precautionary measures" adopted by the Italian police to guard the Russian delegates from intrusion. Mr. Tchitcherine declared that these measures were taken entirely against his will and that he was always glad to see newspaper reporters, as he is "a great believer in journalism and its influences."

Little Entente Conference

After the interview, when The Christian Science Monitor correspondent was passing through the garden of the hotel where the Russian delegates are staying, he met a swarthy Caucasian delegate wearing a turban. This evidenced the emphatic manner in which the Bolshevik indicate that their delegation to Genoa represents all parties in Russia. Indeed, its military expert, General Verkovsky, was Minister of War under Alexander Kerensky, whilst their legal expert was a member of Admiral Koltchak's Ministry in Siberia. On the other hand, it remains to be seen how far the Bolshevik will be able to go in persuading the Allies that they really represent the people of Russia.

A long conference between the Little Entente—Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Czechoslovakia, with Poland participating, was held today. It is notable that they set a laudable example for the great powers. Indeed, this young quadruple alliance constitutes, in fact, a solid block, with a common financial and economic program. They pledge themselves to act together on all questions affecting common interest and also to support one another in their individual proposals, save in connection with the Russo-Polish frontiers. Their attitude regarding the recognition of the Moscow Government approximates that of Great Britain.

The British are aiming at avoiding supreme council methods. Their attitude is that there shall be no divisions in this conference; that lines of demarcation between victors and vanquished and neutrals shall disappear in this conference; that it shall be a real international meeting, whose purpose is to reconstruct and rehabilitate Europe. Indications are that there has been considerable controversy over this program, but apparently the British view has prevailed so far.

Italian Prime Minister
Faces Imposing Assemblage

GENOA, April 10 (By The Associated Press)—It was an imposing assemblage that Luigi Facta, Italian Prime Minister, faced as he delivered his opening address at the Conference here today. The delegations were seated at tables ranged about the hall, with the representatives of the principal Allies in the foremost places.

There was an atmosphere of breathless, expectant silence as Mr. Lloyd George rose and proposed a truce. Facta he appointed permanent president of the conference. Louis Barthou, head of the French delegation, immediately seconded this proposal, which was approved by acclamation.

Mr. Lloyd George evoked applause and continued laughter when he said: "Genoa did America a great service by sending Columbus to discover the new world, and she can do America another great service by helping America to rediscover Europe."

The British Premier said he was positive America would come to the aid of Europe if Europe settled its own affairs.

The Italian delegation sat at the end of the hall, facing the main entrance. On the right of the Italians were the French and Japanese delegations, and on the left the British and Belgian. The other delegations sat at tables placed at right angles to the main one, the seating being in alphabetical order, resulting in the grouping of the nations as follows:

First Table—Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia.

Second Table—Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany.

Third Table—Greece, Latvia, Luxembourg, Norway, and Holland (Pays-Bas).

Fourth Table—Rumania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, and Sweden.

Switzerland and Hungary were seated at two additional small tables.

The Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Lloyd George, who was the chief moving force behind the call for the conference, emphasized on the eve of

the gathering the vital necessity there was for Europe and the world of grappling earnestly with the problems confronting the conference. While declining to make a prediction as to what would be accomplished, he declared:

"One thing is certain: we have come here to work with all energy, and earnestness and not to waste time in amusement. I am sure all the delegations are in accord on one point, and that is to reach an agreement which will prevent renewal of international conflicts, thus reestablishing general peace and reciprocal confidence between the states on a basis of economic prosperity."

The German Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, head of the German delegation, expressed the hope that the Conference might fulfill the expectations of the people of Europe, especially those of Central Europe. He declared Germany was ready to go to any length to reach the desired object.

Pope Hopes for Peace
By Special Cable

ROME, April 10.—The Pope has sent an autograph letter to the Archbishop of Genoa on the impending conference. After recalling his predecessor's peace policy, he expresses the hope that the representatives of the nations assembled at Genoa would consider the present difficulties with calmness, and be ready, if necessary, to make sacrifices for the common good, this being the first real step toward universal pacification. Christian charity should hold reign not only during the war, but much more after peace, inasmuch as the international hatred and prejudices of the conquerors, as well as of the conquered, had to be taken into consideration. The greatest guarantee for tranquillity which could be obtained was by mutual confidence and friendship, and not by a show of bayonets. If the conference decided not to discuss peace treaties and reparations, a further exchange of views should be allowed in order to facilitate the conquered to execute their obligations. The Pope concluded by hoping that a lasting peace would be finally reached.

Swiss Delegate Is Optimistic
By Special Cable

ZURICH, April 10.—Col. Charles Schulthess, Vice-President of Switzerland, who is the Swiss delegate for the Genoa conference, has declared that the conference is bound to bring forth results. He hopes that the conference will not lose time in discussing vague resolutions or wishes, but will penetrate to the very essence of the various problems and secure concrete solutions.

JAPAN TO DEMAND
DUES FROM RUSSIA

Viscount Uchida, However, Says
She Will Act With Allies

TOKYO, April 10 (By The Associated Press)—Viscount Uchida, Japanese Foreign Minister, in a statement in the native press, has failed to confirm the report of an agreement at Dairen between representatives of the Far Eastern Republic and Japanese delegates. He admitted that the Siberian problem must be solved promptly.

He declared that if the Japanese troops were withdrawn, Japanese residents must necessarily follow. He added that this would work no severe hardship upon them as they had been doing very little business. The foreign minister was emphatic in his declaration that the Korean frontier should be carefully guarded against Bolshevik attacks. He gave assurance that Japan would act in concert with the Allies at the Genoa Conference in giving aid to Russia but that Japan would demand strict payment of Russia's debts to his country.

INDIAN STRIKE AREA
IS LARGELY REDUCED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 10.—Official information The Christian Science Monitor learns, has reached London from India of the return to work of the Indian railway strikers at Gaya and Jamalpur. These are two of the most important centers upon the railway effected by the strike and the cessation of the dispute at them, represents a further step toward the direction of the resumption of normal conditions of trade in Calcutta, the commercial capital of India, which has been much affected, as the railway concerned connects it with the principal coal mines and grain fields of the country.

The Indian wheat crop is now being reaped and the reduction of the area of the Eastern India strike will facilitate the movement of the railway's rolling stock to convey the exportable surplus seaward.

MR. COLLINS SAYS
CIVIL WAR CERTAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

Don Eireann, and that it would be backed by a united army. Whether in the event of civil war, the British troops would return to South Ireland in an endeavor to restore order, remains doubtful.

Irish Responsible, Says Mr. Churchill
Mr. Collins at Wexford said that there was little doubt that the British would return. He added that "they would come back to restore order, which we would have shown ourselves unable to preserve." On the other hand, in his Dundee speech, Winston Churchill said: "We shall always be ready to extend a helping hand if it is desired. We shall always stand by the treaty, but let me make it perfectly clear, that if Irishmen choose to cut off their nose to spite their face, we cannot prevent them and shall not try to prevent them. They are responsible, not we."

The position has therefore become clear, and it is one which lies wholly in Irish hands. It is Irishmen who have to decide what their own future shall be. The issue stands plainly before them. They can either honor or they can break the Free State treaty, to which the majority of their own elected representatives have bound them. If they honor this treaty, Ulster and the Free State can live peacefully side by side for the present, with good hopes of a complete union eventually.

If they break it, they can do so at the cost of the fratricidal strife between Irishmen of the north and Irishmen of the south, into which Mr. de Valera and his gunmen are endeavoring to force them, a strife in which the men of the south are liable ultimately to be reaped with. This is the cost of which the rival forces of Mr. Collins and Mr. de Valera stand with weapons drawn. It is an issue on which Irishmen, not only in Ireland, but in the United States and throughout the world have to make up their minds.

**Irish Americans Break
With Mr. de Valera**
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 10.—Evidence of how Sinn Fein Radical Republicans and the followers of Judge Cahan have broken away from the ranks of Eamon de Valera was shown here today with the publication of "A declaration on the political situation in Ireland adopted by the National Council of the Friends of Irish Freedom."

The declaration was drafted on March 28 and in its preamble says: "Recognizing the seriousness of the political crisis in Ireland, the confusion of thought which has arisen in connection therewith, and the threat of civil war which looms larger every day, we deem it advisable to supplement the declaration of principles adopted by our national convention on Dec. 10 and 11, 1921."

"We find a complete change in 1922 in the situation in Ireland and a new alignment of forces. Those who fought for the Irish Republic during recent years are now divided into two groups. One of these groups has agreed to a compromise with England and accepted an enlarged measure of Home Rule, under the title 'Irish Free State.'"

The other group opposes the Irish Free State agreement. Mr. de Valera and his auxiliary leaders of this group were parties, both before and after the 'agreement' was signed in London, to an agreement which abandoned the idea of Ireland's absolute independence practically to the same extent as to the Free State agreement. Yet this group at the present time claims that it still stands for an independent republic."

The declaration concludes by declaring its unalterable opposition to Ireland having any connection with the British Empire.

Strong Cable From Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 10.—Fair play for the Irish Free State is asked by leaders of the Chicago Irish in a cablegram sent to Eamon de Valera and Michael Collins. The signers are headed by Edward F. Dunne, formerly governor, who was a member of the American commission of Irish that went to Europe during the Peace Conference to try to get Ireland admitted. The cable text was as follows:

"Impression rapidly spreading here that present distressed conditions in Ireland are promoted by 'Reds' and irresponsibles, who are fomenting civil war, riot, and ruin, which is humiliating to lovers of liberty everywhere."

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where and particularly to lovers of old Ireland. It is our considered judgment that if these conditions are not remedied immediately they will not only ruin Ireland, but the Irish race movement throughout the world.

Chicago is one of the strongest Irish centers in the country, more than one Irish movement having had its central headquarters here.

"The Irish Free State should be allowed in my judgment to function even by those who ardently favor an Irish Republic, and the public opinion of the country should be permitted to express itself without violence," Mr. Dunne said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today in commenting on the cable.

"We all feel," he added, "that it must be irresponsible parties, or parties without good political judgment that are advocating, or bringing about by their acts, a situation which would probably result in a clash of arms between the Irish Free State as now organized pursuant to the vote of the Irish and British parliaments and those who call themselves Irish Republicans."

The Rev. W. J. McNamee, who also signed the cable, said today that it lent the sentiment of most of the Irish here, except an extreme element, such as was to be found in every place. The people of Ireland, he declared, should have the chance to say what they thought.

Presbyterian Church Damaged

BELFAST, April 10.—The Albert Street Presbyterian church in the Falls area was attacked by disturbers last night for the second time within two weeks. Its pews were smashed and several articles of church property were stolen.

Dail Eireann Minister Maltreated

TULLAMORE, Ireland, April 10 (By The Associated Press)—George Gavan Duffy, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Dail Eireann Cabinet, was seized by a crowd of young men and women and dragged from a platform upon which he was making an address at a pro-treaty meeting before a large gathering here yesterday. The disturbers in their attack upon Duffy upset the press table, and after causing general consternation among the spectators, abruptly withdrew and shouted: "Long live Eamon de Valera; long live the Republic of Ireland."

Police Barracks Attacked

LONDON, April 10 (By The Associated Press)—News has reached Limerick of an attack on the police barracks at Broadford, occupied by official Irish Republican Army units, at 2 o'clock this morning, says a Press Association dispatch from Limerick, this afternoon. There was an exchange of fire for a considerable time, the besieged force refusing to surrender. Capt. William O'Brien, who was in charge of the units occupying the barracks, was fatally wounded. No other details of the fighting were available at the time this dispatch was sent.

Mr. de Valera Not Deposed

DUBLIN, April 10 (By The Associated Press)—A statement issued by the Irish Republican Publicity Department today contradicts the rumor, given form in an article in the London Daily Mail this morning that Eamon de Valera has been deposed as leader of the Republicans at the secret meeting of the Irish Republican Army in Dublin yesterday.

British Soldiers in Dublin

DUBLIN, April 10 (By The Associated Press)—British military foot soldiers fully armed appeared in the streets of Dublin on Palm Sunday for the first time since the creation of a truce in Ireland. Their presence caused something of a surprise amounting almost to a sensation in certain sections of the capital.

Stop Discharge of Constabulary

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, April 10.—The British Government has stopped the Royal Irish Constabulary from disbanding, in order to prevent these men from returning to their homes where they are liable to be murdered. Threatening notices to this effect are being posted all over southern Ireland, and one or two cases have occurred of these threats being carried into effect.

The Royal Irish Constabulary men have refused the government's offer of transport for them and their families to the colonies, as they refuse to believe in these threats. In consequence the government has stopped the disbandment, to prevent the determined attempt not to allow the holding of the elections on the Crecen register. This will probably become one of the biggest points at issue as Arthur Griffith has consistently refused to revise the existing register, because it would mean delaying the elections.

BRITAIN BORROWED
BECAUSE SHE LENT

Banker Explains England Need
Not Have Borrowed One
Penny From America

LONDON, April 10 (By The Associated Press)—Frederick C. Goodenough, British banker, discussing inter-allied debts and reparations at a luncheon given by the American Chamber of Commerce today, said it would be for the common good of the world if Great Britain and America could come to an agreement as to the economic aspects of the problem.

Alluding to the British debt of \$52,000,000 to America, Mr. Goodenough said: "This amount was borrowed from America after she entered the war, and during the same period a somewhat larger sum was lent by Great Britain to her Allies, in addition to what already had been lent before that period. It is important to note that if Great Britain had not lent this sum, it would not have been necessary for her to borrow the same amount from America. Everyone will agree that through the action of Great Britain, America is in a better position than if this money had been lent by her directly to the other allies."

"I do not suggest that Great Britain should not pay this debt for which she made herself responsible. It is that Great Britain inevitably will pay her debts in full, even though they were incurred on behalf of others. But I feel in such a case as this America should not press us but should give ample time for payment and should lend a friendly hand in the matter of interest by modifying the value charged in the earlier days while we were finding it a hard struggle to cope with the financial obligations which we incurred through the part we played in the war."

"Nor do I suggest that Great Britain will refuse to repay some portion of what may be owing to her by her European allies, or by Germany, unless America also makes some remission in respect to some part of the debts owed to that country. I believe Great Britain will act in this matter according to her own judgment as to what is sound or unsound."

Mr. Goodenough recommended the definite fixing of amounts to be paid by each debtor nation, so that all uncertainty might be removed and an end put to the constant and disturbing negotiations which had been such a feature in German reparations.

CANADA IS URED
TO CURB MINISTERS

(Continued from Page 1)

for Brome last session (largely on the ground that it would work a serious hardship, and discourage business men from entering public life) were men prominent in his own party, practically the whole of the then Government Party, including Mr. Meighen and Sir Robert Borden, and several members of the Progressive Party, including T. A. Grewer.

Among those chiefly affected last session, had the motion passed, would have been C. C. Balfanz, Minister of Marine.

Among those chiefly affected by the new motion in the present Government would be Sir Lomer Gouin, who holds directorships in the Bank of Montreal, the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, the Royal Trust Company, the Mt. Royal Assurance Company, and the Montreal Life Assurance Company. All of these companies fall within the list of Mr. MacMaster's proscribed. Since entering federal public life, Sir Lomer has resigned from the directorate of the Bank of Montreal, the City and District Savings Company, and La Presse Publishing Company.

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Canton Led by Reformers Sees in Little Over a Year Modern China Replacing the Ancient

By GARDNER L. HARDING

On Feb. 15 of this year the city of Canton celebrated its first anniversary as a modern municipality. Canton is the headquarters of the Southern Government of Sun Yat-sen. This Government aims to overthrow the northern militarists and restore constitutional government in China. It is attempting to administer in the interest of its people a gradually extending area comprising, it asserts, more than a third of the population of the country. It is running the city of Canton on an elaborate modern basis of up-to-date municipal government.

The Government of Canton, its most modest and limited activity, is so far by all odds its most successful one. Canton, for generations the most prolific center of new ideas, the first port open to foreigners and the capital of the province whence has gone out 90 per cent of China's emigration, has been, for all the progressiveness of its citizens, for years one of the worst governed cities in China. Now China's reformers have begun progress at the right place—at home. The Southern Government since its return to power in Canton, in November, 1920, has concentrated on the primary task of clearing a space of unimpedable good government around its original source of power.

The results amply justify this practical far-sightedness and today Canton is no longer a reproach to Chinese liberalism. To say that it is the best governed city in China is to put it mildly. No other city approaches it. In national politics the Southerners may not have justified themselves, but in the government of Canton they have been intelligent and courageous and they have made good beyond any possible foreign expectations.

Support of All Classes Won

The actual achievements of one year are, of course, only the foundation for the work of the future, and the tasks of the future are still overwhelming. But it is the beginning, and especially the spirit in which the beginning has been made, which is significant. The new Government has evoked the enthusiasm of all classes throughout the city, and its achievements are the achievements of a great number of men who have never had

any practical experience with municipal government before. Such experience in China would have availed them little anyhow, for nowhere in China is there any place, outside the treaty ports, where one may learn how a modern city is run.

The Mayor of Canton is Sun Fo, the eldest son of the southern president, a graduate of the University of California and of Columbia, a young man who had devoted his life up to the time of his election to the theoretical study of municipal government, largely on the American model. The result is that Canton, so far as is possible under oriental conditions, is run on the commission plan. The city is governed by a council consisting of the Mayor and the heads of departments of finance, education, public works, safety, utilities, and health. Each of these six commissioners administers his department under the general supervision of the Mayor, and the seven form the executive of the city of Canton.

The legislative body is called the Municipal Advisory Council. It is not a body of local politicians like the usual American Board of Aldermen; it is at once more conservative in its organization and more progressively representative in its personnel. Twenty of its 30 members are elective, the other 10 being appointed by the Civil Governor of Kwangtung Province. Of the 20 elective members, 10 are chosen by a general election and the other 10 from the following representative local groups: three by the Chamber of Commerce, three by the Labor guilds, one by the local Educational Association, and one each by representatives of the legal, medical, and engineering professions. The municipal auditing office, with its chief auditor being responsible to the Provincial Governor, completes the threefold framework of the Government.

Road Construction

What are some of its achievements? Let us take one development first which foreign observers can most easily understand—the construction of roads. When Sun Fo's administration was ushered into Canton there was only one really wide street in this whole city of over a million—the Bund

on the water front where most of the foreign business enterprises are concentrated. Today, Canton has 24½ miles of wide modern roads, most of them metalled for heavy traffic and suitable for automobiles. Where only two years ago visitors had to be carried in sedan chairs, today the business streets of Canton are crowded with motor cars and omnibuses. These roads were not constructed across fields—they were put through one of the most congested cities in the world. To build them more than 3000 houses have been torn down, 1300 feet of disused canals have been filled in, and 6½ miles of city wall have been leveled. The pulling down of Canton's city wall, parts of which date from the eleventh century, has been a sore blow to the antiquarians and the lovers of "Old China," but the new up-to-date structure, like the equally hallowed and more beautiful walls in many European cities, had to make way for progress, and the results have more than justified its disappearance. Its stones, at any rate, have ballasted the best roadbed in modern China.

Public safety is another field in which Canton's new government has worked a revolution. A modern police force of 4046 policemen and 224 captains has been established in 12 police wards, and the force is recruited from a modern police school. The prisons have been thoroughly reorganized, and though they are not so good as the famous model prison just outside Peking (largely staffed by southerners and men from the central provinces, by the way) it is an incalculable advance on the system that went before. The cells are clean and airy, every prisoner learns a trade, and a modern probation system is being inaugurated.

Public Parks Laid Out

For the first time in a Chinese city public parks have been laid out. There are three of them, one of which, comprising over 800,000 square feet, is already open to the public, while two

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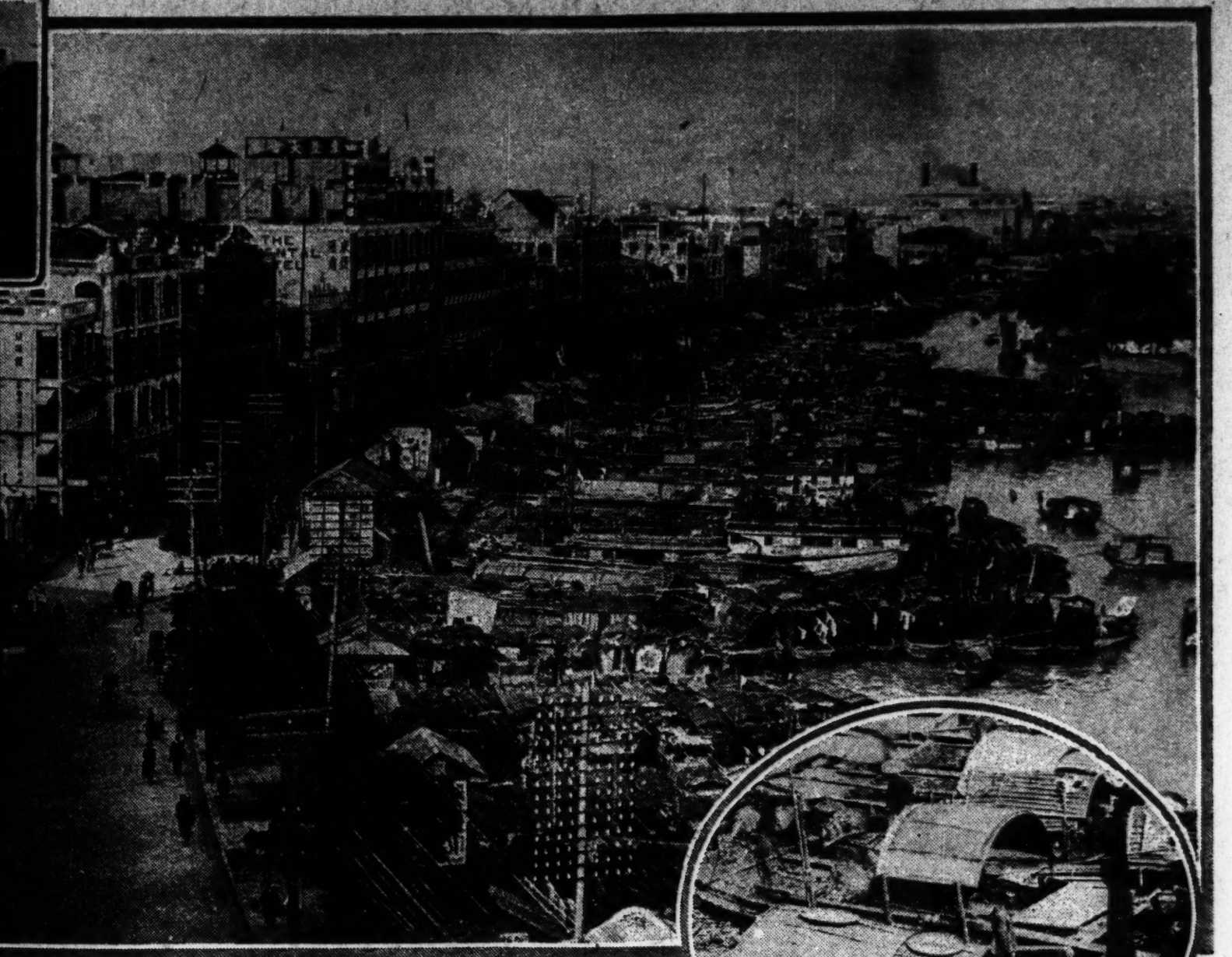
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At Top—Canton's Wall, Built in the Eleventh Century, Makes Way for Modern Roads. Old Wall Removed

Upper Right—The Canton Waterfront, Looking From the Foreign Bund—Most Characteristically Chinese

Oval—Section of the Boat City, One of Canton's Future Problems

Lower—A Modern Thoroughfare of the New Canton—Only a Few Months Ago a Narrow Lane Within the Walled City

city administration, like all reform governments, has been hard put to it for taxation, but has never resorted to this fruitful source. Other reforms have been achieved, to the amazed satisfaction of the missionaries; temperance has been encouraged, the eight-hour day has been installed as a sumptuary Labor law, and the Labor guilds as a whole are better and more conciliatory, in especial contrast to strike-ridden Hong-Kong, than ever before.

markable progress when it is remembered that public education in Canton is still the private industry of the so-called literati, who maintain more than 1000 schools of all kinds and consider their profession almost a vested privilege.

Public Gambling Stopped

The greatest achievement is yet to be told—the moral advance. When the Governor of Kwangtung, Chen Chiung-ming, took control of the city in 1920, his first public announcement was that under the new régime gambling was to be no more. Foreigners who understood the Chinese national love of games of chance scoffed at him, and it was duly recalled as well

that the \$3,000,000 which former governors had collected from the gambling tax, might weaken his resolution. But public gambling has been stopped; it is altogether missing now from the familiar life of Canton. The

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ART, MUSIC, THEATERS

Musical News and Reviews

Schumann-Heink and Rosa Ponselle

Madame Schumann-Heink sang in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. She was assisted by Arthur Loesser, pianist.

Madame Schumann-Heink's artistry requires no description at this late date, yet in spite of its familiar qualities it excites the same admiration at each rehearsal, for Madame Schumann-Heink is more than a singer of songs, she is a great musician who knows how to touch every emotional chord and who has long since risen superior to mere technical problems. Yesterday afternoon, every piece of the program was illumined by her genius. Who but she could sing the music of Wagner with the thin, colorless accompaniment of a piano and still create the mood of this music, ordinarily so dependent upon orchestral coloring and the adroit work of the theater for its full effect. Yet such was the case, and it is safe to say that never was the Erde scene from the "Rheingold" more happily conceived and executed than yesterday in her singing of it. In songs by Schubert, Brahms and Strauss she was equally remarkable. Never once in this emotionally surcharged music did she overemphasize a phrase or lapse into sentimentality.

In music of less intrinsic worth (it is regrettable that this was by American composers) she succeeded none the less. By means of her skill and her inherent musical nature she was able to infuse these somewhat commonplace productions with a warmth and character which made them for the moment seem almost convincing. Mr. Loesser was an excellent accompanist although his solo pieces were marred by an excessive and unwarrantable abuse of "tempo rubato."

Yesterday evening in the same hall, Rosa Ponselle, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera House, gave a recital. Her program contained a song by Puccini, one each by Schumann, Regner and Fourdrain, an aria from Puccini's "Tosca," likewise one from "Ernani" and other songs of less importance. She was accompanied by Stuart Ross, who also contributed several solos. In the aria from Puccini's "Tosca" and Spross' "Will o' the Wisp" Miss Ponselle was accompanied by the amiable Miss Ponselle is doubtless effective in opera. In the concert hall her singing is far from being so. Deprived of orchestra, costume, the theatrical atmosphere of the opera house, with a piano for her only support, she was unable to create, by the force of the music alone, the moods which her songs demanded. Her attempts to convey her emotions often resulted in unmusical exaggeration and an unpleasant forcing of the voice. A large audience rewarded the singer with enthusiastic applause.

S. M.

Alfred Hertz Ends His Term in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2 (Special Correspondence)—Four days ago Alfred Hertz resigned as conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, which position he has held for the past seven years. The reason for this action was the fact that the Musical Association had no funds which would enable it to sign any contracts extending beyond the salary for the coming season. The deficit of the present season must be made up before new contracts are signed. Mr. Hertz said that he could not await a future decision and that he believed it best for him to resign. At Friday's concert, which was the first of the final pair of concerts, Mr. Hertz received a great ovation and attempted to make a speech; but his voice broke under the strain of his emotion, and he hastily left the stage. Then a young woman in the audience mounted the stage, and in a simple and inspired manner declared: "If you all feel the way I do, you won't let him go." Within a few minutes the sum of \$10,600 had been pledged by persons in the audience to be applied to Mr. Hertz' salary for the coming season. This news was heralded broadcast on Sunday morning to the audience, at the repetition of Friday's program, added indisputable evidence of the affection and admiration which the San Francisco Symphony audience have for Alfred Hertz as conductor. At Mr. Hertz' first entrance the ovation broke out before he had proceeded five minutes before the applause and cheers ceased enough to allow the program to begin. After Beethoven's Fifth Symphony the director was called to the stand repeatedly to bow his acknowledgments, while the entire assemblage, audience and orchestra, rose in tribute to the conductor. Then Mr. Oestericher, orchestral manager, signaled for silence and presented a silver living cup to Mr. Hertz, the gift of the members of the orchestra. Mr. Hertz made an effective speech, expressing his appreciation of the faithful work and cooperation he has received from his men, which had enabled the San Francisco Orchestra to reach the stage that it is warranted in challenging comparison with any orchestra in this country. When he reached a point in which he said, "and whether I stay, or whether I go," he was interrupted by a voice in the audience saying, "You won't go," and that ended the speech, for the crowd let loose a tumult of applause and cheers, and speechmaking was entirely out of the question. Mr. Hertz, bowing his acknowledgments, left the stage, shaking the hands of his men as he left.

The demonstration was repeated after each number, and at the conclusion of the program, the audience was bidden to let Mr. Hertz depart. After several minutes of overwhelming applause, the orchestra interrupted with a touch, and said adieu to the waving of handkerchiefs. Mr. Hertz applauded his men, shook hands with all who were in reach, and the eleventh season of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra had come to a close.

The program contained the Strauss "Don Juan" tone poem and the Prelude to the "Meistersinger," in addition to the Beethoven symphony.

The \$10,600 raised on Friday afternoon has been described as "a mere drop in the bucket," by John D. McKee, president of the San Francisco Musical Association, which sponsors the orchestra. A meeting of all subscribers, donors to the emergency fund, and season ticket holders has been called for this week, at which time some definite action will undoubtedly be taken in regard to the coming season and the relationship of Hertz thereto.

German opera has been restored to the San Francisco stage by the Chicago Opera Company, and the largest audience so far this season attended the performances of "Tannhäuser" which marked the first local appearance of opera in the German language since 1917. The following night "Lohengrin" was sung in English. "The Jewels of the Madonna" and "Romeo and Juliet" have been the most uniformly satisfying productions from every standpoint that the organization has given during the week. All of the productions have been lavishly staged and skillfully directed. Long waits between acts, frequently as long as a half hour, are unfortunate, but are probably demanded by the scenic investiture coupled with the fact that the Civic Auditorium was not built for operatic purposes.

Maitland Theater for Portland, Maine

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 31 (Special)—Lack of appreciation on the part of San Francisco, and greater appreciation on the part of a city on the Atlantic coast, has resulted in the closing of the Maitland Theater, here, after five years of artistically successful but financially unremunerative work by Arthur Maitland's effective little company, headed by Miss Lea Penman. This is an apparently deserved rebuke to those who demand unusual plays for their entertainment, and then fail to patronize them when they are adequately staged and produced. Mr. Maitland and his little company go at the end of March from San Francisco to Portland, Me., where a little theater has been built for him and his company, which he will open in July. For the farewell week at the Maitland, the company chose "The Climax," a simple little drama, with a musical theme, which provides both Mr. Maitland and Miss Penman with excellent opportunities.

Organists' Part in Music Week

NEW YORK, April 10 (Special)—The National Association of Organists announces that the Wanamaker Auditorium, with its fine new concert organ, has been placed at their disposal by John Wanamaker for the purpose of presenting a festival of organ music during Music Week, May 1 to 9. This new instrument was recently dedicated by the famous organists, Marcel Dupré and Charles M. Courbois.

Philadelphia Hears the Toronto Choir With Admiration

PHILADELPHIA, April 6 (Special Correspondence)—The Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, with the Philadelphia Orchestra, carried all before it in a concert that crowded the Academy of Music tonight. Much of the numbers were sung unaccompanied, and an a cappella performance is of course the acid test of vocal executive capacity. This was the first appearance of the magnificent Canadian chorus in Philadelphia, and the huge audience was restrained in its enthusiasm. In fact, our community has not seemed quite so glad to hear any other visiting musical organization of recent memory. The choir abundantly justified the effusive reception.

At the outset the "Star-Spangled Banner" was thrillingly sung, with a little soprano embroidery which was better omitted. Then came Ippolitoff-Ivanoff, Palestrina, Roberton and Bach in spirited succession; the soprano voices in the Bach music (the motet "Sing Ye to the Lord") not attaining quite the plasticity and supple resiliency familiar to the following "Bethlehem's" specializing Bach Choir. In Vaughan Williams' stirring "Sea Symphony," with its mighty plangency of waves along shore, John Barclay was the dignified and self-commanding soloist, for the first of the two movements given, with voice that knocked at the heart with its sympathy and sincerity. Again he sang, in the grim, mordant humor of O'Hara's setting of Drummond's famous "Wreck of the Julie Plante," revealing such dramatic and mimetic force that, long as the ballad was, the audience had to have it all over again.

The orchestra played for this last-named music and for Schindler's "Ballad of the Kremlin," as well as for the "Sea Symphony." Nothing the chorus did alone made a deeper impression than the gloriously impetuous, exhilarating delivery of German's rousing chorus, "Land of Hope and Glory." "The Men of Harlech" that had to be given as an encore, the inspired leadership of H. A. Fricker and the animated, enthusiastic, immediate response of his choristers were heard and felt at their very best. Every singer gives "the last full measure of devotion." There seems no conspicuous structural weakness anywhere. For all their long experience, their arduous drill, the voices seem forever fresh, new, untired. It was noteworthy that the fervor and ardor could thus be maintained through two very brief broken hours of music of the highest artistic standard.

There was much for Philadelphia's choruses to learn in this performance. It was seen how important it is to eliminate from a body of the sort those whose claim to membership is that they have been with the organization since it was founded, whether their voices are good for anything or

not. It was seen how vanity and society stand in the way of the loftiest artistic attainment. It was a heart-warming pleasure to see how eagerly hospitable our audience was to this splendid singing and the 220 guests from beyond the border. Before and after the concert, the choir was abundantly entertained by our grateful and appreciative musical citizenship. The evening was a foretaste of the numerous projected reciprocities of the sesquicentennial in 1926.

Philadelphia and the Later Skryabin

PHILADELPHIA, April 7 (Special Correspondence)—At the afternoon concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra today the "Prometheus" of Skryabin was played with Harold Bauer at the piano. The accessories of the original plan, whereby lights of various hues are cast upon a screen by a sort of "clavier," were not employed on this occasion. The audience was somewhat mystified and obviously bored by 17 minutes of wandering and incoherent sounds. The name of Prometheus and the declared purpose of the music suggest a certain glowing clarity that never comes to the fore in this work, even when the brasses, released from their frequent muted effects, are most stentorian.

If anyone could give plastic vitality to the piano's meandering and broken obligato, it would be Mr. Bauer, with his alert mind, his sure, strong hand, his pliant and still firm technique. But the crabbed, inarticulate score prevented. That the notes set down in such iconoclastic sequence by the composer and evocative of an atmosphere of tenebrous mystery, even the most recent hearer will hardly deny. But it cannot be felt that it was worth while for all concerned to spend several arduous two-hour rehearsals on such measures, when there are things of such infinitely nobler intent and content to engage the resources of the modern orchestra. One hates to seem the hidebound old fogey, but if audiences are not to be overawed by the old great names, is that a warrant for obsequious obsequence to the new ones? Though this work was given to the world as long ago as 1911 it fairly belongs in the futuristic category.

Beethoven's "Egmont" overture, nevertheless, introduced the program, with mettle and dynamic poignancy. Then came the tripping variations suggested to Brahms by the "Choral St. Anthony" theme of Haydn, with the descending violins of the seventh variation affording particular pleasure in their limpid cadence. The central feature of the afternoon, as of the numerical order on the program, was Strauss' "Burliske" in D minor for piano and orchestra. Here the deft manipulation of Mr. Bauer, the guiding genius of Stokowski, the cooperative seal of the rank and file of the orchestra, gave unalloyed delight, in music which reveals not merely the singular precocity of Strauss at 21, but the blithe, insipid humor, the knowledge of tone-color, the brilliant orchestral architecture of "Till," "Der Rosenkavalier," and the "Alpensymphonie."

There was much for Philadelphia's choruses to learn in this performance. It was seen how important it is to eliminate from a body of the sort those whose claim to membership is that they have been with the organization since it was founded, whether their voices are good for anything or

phonie." It is fascinating to hear, as it were, the dialogue of Strauss junior and Strauss senior: the young, ebullient composer talks to himself even as the girl in Alice Meynell's exquisite poem addresses her own old age. Abundant vivacity there was in the piano part—yet Mr. Bauer never failed to be synchronous and consonant with those who helped him. The Skryabin music was last on the program, and it was preceded by the plaintive and alluring "Swan of Tuonela," by Sibelius, wherein the playing of the English horn, representative of the voice of the bird on the Finnish counterpart of the River Styx, was flawlessly mellifluous.

Providence Art Exhibit

PROVIDENCE, April 5 (Special Correspondence)—Many nationally-known artists are participating in the forty-third annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture of the Providence Art Club, which concludes on April 16. Canvases of Frederick C. Frieseke, N. A., Robert S. Woodward, Parker S. Perkins, Harry Leith-Ross, Felicie Waldo Howell, Althea H. Platt, Herman Dudley Murphy, Helen Watson Phelps, Mrs. Emma Parker Nordell, and Edwin G. Cram are included among the non-resident exhibitors. Among the Rhode Island artists exhibiting are H. Anthony Dyer, Frank C. Mathewson, H. Cyrus Farnum, Stacy Tolman, R. H. I. Gamwell, F. Usher DeVoll and Lester G. Hornby.

TORONTO POSSESSES FINE PEAL OF BELLS

TORONTO, April 3 (Special Correspondence)—Reported to be the best-toned carillon in the world, 23 bells just installed in the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Toronto, pealed forth the "Old Hundred." Over 5,000 people listened to the initial ringing which celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of this church. Harry Withers, the most famous bell ringer in England, crossed the Atlantic for the occasion. At night the church tower was illuminated and Mr. Withers played on the chimes one of his own compositions. The carillon weighs 17 tons, the bells ranging from the tenor, weighing four tons, to the treble, which tips the scale at 150 pounds. The bells are controlled by a keyboard and the tunes may be performed automatically by electric power. Experts claim that the tuning of bells was a lost art until recently, and that no bells have been perfectly tuned for upward of 200 years. The secret of tuning bells accurately to the piano has been discovered by bell founders in England, it is claimed, and has been applied to the carillon recently installed in Toronto.

Morres
The Preferred
Chocolates
Chicago, USA



Miss Edna Best

In London and New York there are always two or three young players who are such favorites with the public that they are almost never out of the playgoers' view. Often these popular ones are engaged only to step into a new play within a day or two, their closing weeks of the old piece being occupied on days when there are no matinees with rehearsals of the new one. Foremost among British players of this fortunate kind, perhaps, is Miss Edna Best.

A comedy in which Miss Best has been appearing in London closed recently, and now comes word that she is to have an important rôle in A. E. W. Mason's new play, "Running Water," to be presented under J. E. Vedrenne's management at Wyndham's Theater.

Miss Best first attracted attention by her acting in farce comedies under the management of Guy Bragden, finally winning the responsible opportunity of substituting for Miss Fay Compton while the latter was out of the cast of "César's Wife." There have been repeated reports that Miss Best is to come to the United States, for American managers on visit to London have found her work to be of uncommon interest; but as yet Miss Best has not accepted any of the several offers that have been made for an engagement in New York.

NEW MEMBERS SOUGHT

"Join the family" is the slogan of the membership drive starting today for 5,000 new members for the Boston Family Welfare Society, formerly the Associated Charities. During the last three years the membership has grown from 1,000 to 2,700, but even greater enrollment is necessary, according to John F. Moore, president, because of the increased demand of the society owing to the unemployment situation. The Family Welfare Society has 30 experienced workers on its regular force and is assisted by 500 volunteers.

Retrospective Examples of American Painting Schools

NEW YORK, April 3 (Special Correspondence)—The Loan Exhibition of American Paintings now being held at the National Arts Club in New York has a doubly native flavor. It is really an informal retrospective exhibition covering practically every phase of American painting from Benjamin West to Rockwell Kent. And it is also a homecoming, for here at last—into the show altogether—is real emotion, real sincerity, even when foreign schools have influenced the technique. Blacklock may suggest the Barbizon group, but he is himself, too, and lovers of that school may well thrill to his splendid "Sunset." The Hudson River painters—represented chiefly by Volk and Parton—were quite as honestly "discovering America" on the palisades as Blumenschein, Nordfeldt, and other Tascians are discovering it in the desert.

Among the most literal realists Ben Foster holds a high place with "October Twilight," "Glowing Autumn" and "Rabbit Land," which last, with its birches rising white out of brown scrub against a blue sky, makes even the most confirmed impressionist pause. (George Bellows has contributed a small seascape, which, though he is not a great painter of the sea, does put over something of the swing of the swells before storm under a menacing sky. Notable of the younger men whose work is to be seen is Birge Sandzen. Technically, he is still in the nineteenth century, but his generous eagerness to have his audience share with him the beauty of the new country is very engaging.)

Rockwell Kent is the most recently "arrived" of the National Arts Club exhibitors. His "Alaska" and "Snow Squalls in the Bernhards" are not his best work, but they are of the open spaces where he goes to think in peace and something of that spirit—even with New York clanging and banging just outside in the street—reaches the spectator. It is "emotion remembered in tranquillity." A hopeful sign for America's artistic future.

Of the whole the portraits are disappointing. Sully—represented by a portrait of Elizabeth Baxter Rees—leans heavily on the XVIII century English tradition. Though within that foreign tradition it is a fine piece

of work. After him come a number of men struggling out of the English school, to emerge—alas!—into the photographic work of the late nineteenth century. A splendid exception is a spirited little portrait of Larkin Humphries by John Nagle and the fine profile of a woman by Abbot H. Thayer which has so much character for all its delicacy.

It is with relief that one turns to the landscapes, for here at last—into the show altogether—is real emotion, real sincerity, even when foreign schools have influenced the technique. Blacklock may suggest the Barbizon group, but he is himself, too, and lovers of that school may well thrill to his splendid "Sunset." The Hudson River painters—represented chiefly by Volk and Parton—were quite as honestly "discovering America" on the palisades as Blumenschein, Nordfeldt, and other Tascians are discovering it in the desert.

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Annual Pantomime in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, March 1 (Special)—It is futile to expect to follow a consecutive story when one goes to a pantomime in these advanced days. There was scarcely a vestige left of the original pathetic tale of "Babes in the Wood," which attracted the biggest crowds during the recent season of festivity. The pantomime was gorgeously and expressively produced with elaborate settings and tricky songs, quite an enchanting revue. There was a remnant too of Harlequin in the graceful dancing by Mr. Mackay and Miss Jose Melville made a charming reminder of that dainty immortal personage, the illusive Columbine. The Dame, one presumes is the relic left of our old friend Punch and the two comedians were extraordinarily agile, versatile, and funny enough to quite compensate for the loss of the inevitable clown of long ago. Miss Nora Delaney, or to give her more imposing title, Lady Maxwell, was imported from London to add piquancy, and lend a flavor of the metropolis to the cosmopolitan repertory. The songs mostly hailed from America, and in spite of "catchy" syncopated measures, were not particularly attractive. Miss Delaney proved a magnet. She is lucky enough to possess a fine, well proportioned figure, which showed to advantage in the numerous and fantastic garbs which bedecked the dashing Robin Hood. How this historical personage is connected with the benighted babes is difficult to conceive. But these delightful inconsequences are partly the charm of a pantomime.

"The Laughter of Fools" Mr. John O'Hara is a figure universally popular in the Australian theatrical world. People go to see "O'Hara in this thing." "O'Hara in that," quite apart from the intrinsic merit of the play which he illumines. He has a charming stage personality. And the rôle in which he is most successful is the naïve fool, who turns out to be the wise man. His long, white locks and thin romantic-looking face are an enormous help in this particular type of part. These stage properties he carries with him always. He has an additional attraction in possessing a slight Irish brogue, which so often lends richness and color to a voice. This latest production of his, "The Laughter of Fools," is an exported product of an inferior type. It reeks of sentimentalism which curiously enough goes hand-in-glove with business shrewdness. The heroine is an orphan who is disastrously treated by her managing aunt and pretentious cousins. She finds a kindred spirit in her uncle (Mr. O'Hara) and a lover in the rich young aspirant to ideals, who is the secret prey of the suburban society females. The orphan's rustic simplicity attracts this beau, and then uncle becomes the hero of the hour by selling at a substantial profit the property he has acquired, to the bitter chagrin of his family. Mr. O'Hara makes the play possible. It is curious how the most bourgeois appear to admire a Don Quixote, anyhow when his eccentricity is personified by Mr. John O'Hara.

"Even your most tempting offer would not induce me to face Methusalem." This is Bernard Shaw's reply to an invitation from the Theater Guild to see his new play at the Garrick Theater, New York.

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POINCARÉ ATTITUDE ON GENOA RESULTANT OF MANY FORCES

France, It Is Asserted, Wants to Come to Terms With Russia but in Her Own Way

PARIS, March 16 (Special Correspondence)—The French distrust of the Genoa Conference was sufficiently indicated by the decision of Raymond Poincaré, the Prime Minister, not to attend in person. He made this announcement to a number of journalists whom he received in Paris but who at the time could not disclose the source of their information. For weeks, then, contradictory reports were current. Some of them said that M. Poincaré would go and some of them said that he would not go. Here is one of the inconveniences of the understanding that a public man is not to be "quoted." A word from M. Poincaré, a word directly attributed to M. Poincaré, would long ago have removed any misapprehension. It is now however an open secret that the news came from the highest authority.

The reason of M. Poincaré's dislike of Genoa should be made clear. It is not that France any longer possesses any prejudices against the professed objects of Genoa. It is that in the diplomatic philosophy of M. Poincaré it is written that political manifestations are misleading and harmful. Therefore the attitude of France—rapidly changing toward the great problems involved in European reconstruction should not be judged, as though the fact of some suspicion of and antagonism to Genoa are conclusive. On the contrary, French thought is running in the direction of practical work and little political fuss, while British thought (at least according to the French) in favoring political fuss is less likely to accomplish anything.

The Effect of Mr. Lloyd George

Again a very important point to remember is that M. Poincaré feels obliged to recover the diplomatic initiative. It would be hard to lay too much stress on this supposed necessity. David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain, has dominated the Continent too long. He has long ago forfeited the esteem of the French. Anything that he does is suspect. Anything that he does is regarded as undesirable. He is considered to have been a sort of dictator. He has dictated to French politicians the policy of France. If they have resisted they have nevertheless in the end succumbed to British ideas. It is this dislike of Mr. Lloyd George in France.

When M. Poincaré was called to power it was largely because France had had enough of this dictatorship. She meant to shake herself free. M. Poincaré was, so to speak, the reply to Mr. Lloyd George. When Mr. Lloyd George said, "Yes, M. Poincaré was to say no. This must be carefully borne in mind if one would find the key to the present situation."

While it is true that the facts are such that M. Poincaré, like Aristide Briand, his predecessor, and like any other reasonable French Premier, is obliged eventually to move in the direction dictated by Mr. Lloyd George, M. Poincaré at any rate will demon-

strate that he differs on form and on methods. It has been shown in this correspondence that France is more eager than Great Britain to resume relations with Russia. But that does not prevent her from fighting, if not openly at least secretly, against Genoa, because Genoa stands, as it were, for Mr. Lloyd George.

This is one of the most vital points. There are good grounds for saying that France might long ago have made substantial progress toward a policy of general pacification and reconstruction had Mr. Lloyd George not been in the picture. But the moment the British Premier came on the scene, the moment he took the initiative in any action, the French as a matter of course ranged themselves against him and if they gave way they gave way reluctantly.

A Difficult Course to Steer

Thus there are two things which are in some sense contradictory to be borne in mind by M. Poincaré. One is that France sincerely desires to come to terms with Russia. The other is that she does not want to appear to do so at the bidding of Mr. Lloyd George. She wants to do so in her own way and in her own time.

This explains why at the same moment France is friendlier to Russia than she has ever been and is eagerly discussing all kinds of schemes while obviously resisting the Genoa Conference. From the beginning M. Poincaré has striven above all to obtain a sort of moral superiority and a diplomatic initiative that had been lost by his predecessors. Genoa, in short, is British and it is unpleasant for France to seem to be dragged in the wake of Great Britain.

First, M. Poincaré seemed to indicate that France would not accept M. Briand's engagement to be present at Genoa. Then when he had sufficiently dallied he accepted the principle of Genoa but played for delay. He sought to impose conditions. He seemed in the eyes of the French to have wrested the initiative from the hands of Mr. Lloyd George. Then although he had been obliged in the Boulogne meeting to give a partial promise to attend Genoa, he instantly took advantage of the governmental crisis in England and the American refusal to decline to go personally. Thus he succeeded in giving a different character to the Genoa Conference. He appeared to sit above it all. He seemed to direct events and not be directed by the British.

In the meantime M. Poincaré pursued negotiations through various persons, who could be disavowed if necessary, with the Bolsheviks. He was successful in throwing off the British control and in reducing Genoa to smaller proportions, while at the same time not thwarting those business men and politicians in France who are particularly keen to obtain from Russia all that there is to obtain without being forestalled by Germany or by Great Britain.

SPEED LIMIT LAW MAY BE ANNULLED

British Legislature Also to Take Up Vehicle Lights Subject

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 17.—The recent Paris-Nice Reliability Trial over a 646-mile course, proved a somewhat exacting test. The bonnets and principal working parts of the cars were sealed, so that no vital adjustments could be made en route without breaking the seals. Sixteen cars, of an extraordinary variety of types, from miniature cycle cars to high-powered eight-cylinder touring cars, competed, and 12 came through the trial successfully. Not all the failures were caused by mechanical troubles, so that the results provide striking evidence of the reliability of the modern car.

A Canadian motorist in ordering a 20-horsepower British car through his local agent recently insisted that the car should be certified to have accomplished 80 miles per hour with four people on board. A cable was dispatched to a well-known British Motor Journal asking them to allow one of their representatives to watch the trial in the interests of the customer. The car, when ready for dispatch, was tested over a measured course and attained the required speed. For a touring car not specially tuned for racing, and fully loaded, this is no mean performance, and the prospective owner of the car showed considerable wisdom in his method of insuring the delivery of a selected and sound engine.

New Records Established

Even thus early in the year, Brooklands track has been the scene of a number of attacks on existing speed records. Recently Mr. K. Don established British records for the A-class light cars (maximum 1639 c. c.) for 10 laps at 80.26 miles per hour, 50 miles at 81.31 miles per hour, 100 miles at 82.09 miles per hour and one hour at 81.88 miles per hour, the distance covered in the latter case being 81 miles 1547 yards.

The increased use of overhead valves on British cars has raised two problems, for the owner-driver and chauffeur: efficient lubrication and the reliability of the valves. In certain cases the problem of lubrication has been successfully solved by the designer, while special tools are supplied for releasing the springs of overhead valves. In other cases neither of these matters has received sufficient consideration from the manufacturers, with the result that owners of engines with this type of valve are meeting difficulties. Objections are taken to the use of grease cups at this point on the ground of the frequent attention they require, and automatic lubrication is favored. The difficulty of releasing the springs of overhead valves should be overcome by the inclusion of a suitable spring compressor in the tool kit.

Predict New Light Laws

Legislation is forecasted on the subject of the lighting of vehicles on public highways. Since the emergency war-time regulations were rescinded, the majority of cyclists have reverted to the pre-war practice of riding without rear lights—to the annoyance of motorists. Considerable discussion on the subject has taken place in the press during recent months, but legislation is foreshadowed restoring the law requiring cyclists and other vehicles to show a red light to the rear.

That there are two sides to the question is shown by the spirited opposition raised by the Cyclists' Touring Organizations, and the fact that many motorists admit that while pedestrians are permitted to use dark roadways without giving warning of their presence, red lights on cycles constitute a danger, in that their absence on the road ahead is likely to indicate a false impression that it is clear of obstruction. Those who hold this view argue that the onus of avoiding running down accidents should be on the overtaking vehicle, the driver of which should not be allowed to drive at a speed which does not permit of his vehicle being brought to rest within a distance illuminated by his own head lights.

To Curb Speedsters
The speed limit of 20 miles per hour is also to be the subject of early legislation, either by way of revision or of abolition. The present limit is acknowledged more in the breach than in the observance, and in any case is no real guide to the limit of safety, which depends, of course, on so many factors.

On the other hand, it is advanced that the abolition of a speed limit will leave the proof of what constitutes dangerous driving to the evidence of constables or untrained observers. It is reported that the police are in favor of the abolition of the arbitrary speed limit, except in specially dangerous areas. This course will result in a considerable stiffening of the penalties for dangerous driving, and many experienced motorists believe that this is the wisest way of dealing with recklessness of the highway.

JAANESE BUY MUCH HEMP
MANILA, P. I. (By Mail)—Out of the total of \$95,598 bales of hemp exported from the Philippines during 1921, Japan bought 38,300 bales, or more than one-fifth of the total. Hemp dealers say that the Japanese have continued to buy during the first two months of 1922, clearing the market of some 10,000 bales of damaged hemp suitable for use in paper making. The exports of hemp for 1920 amounted to 1,096,889 bales or 287,291 bales more than in 1921.

STATE OFFERS SCHOLARSHIPS
ALBANY, N. Y., April 10 (Special Correspondence)—The State of New York is offering 25 industrial teachers' scholarships of \$1000 each to qualified trade and technically trained men. Persons selected to hold these scholarships will spend one year at the Buffalo State Normal School preparing to teach their subjects in the public vocational schools of the State.

TREATIES LINK NEW STATES; LITTLE ENTENTE IS NUCLEUS

Hungary Only Recalcitrant Nation in Process of Bringing Stability Through New Agreements

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 21.—Central Europe of today is no longer in the uncertain and chaotic state in which it was left after the collapse of the Hapsburg monarchy. Thanks to the endeavors of the leading Central European statesmen, such as President Masaryk, Dr. Benes, M. Take Jönescu, and others, it has been possible to accomplish a considerable measure of political and economic consolidation, and to renew old economic and commercial associations.

Today the Central European states are bound together by a number of political and commercial treaties which form, to a great extent, removed from the restricted object of close cooperation in the Genoa Conference. There are political and economic treaties between Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania, which constitute the so-called Little Entente. There is a treaty between Czechoslovakia and Austria, while a treaty between the latter and Yugoslavia is in process of being concluded. Hungary has a treaty with Rumania and Czechoslovakia. Hungary alone, which cannot yet become reconciled to the new conditions, has no share in these treaties and agreements, but endeavors have already been made by Czechoslovakia and Austria to conclude a commercial treaty with the Hungarians, and these endeavors will no doubt continue.

Test of Strength Made

The treaties of the Little Entente provide for an understanding upon questions of foreign policy and for common action in case of an unprovoked attack by Hungary. Their aim is to establish the necessary security in Central and Eastern Europe, and to bring about an economic cooperation between the countries there. The strength of the Little Entente was put to the test during Emperor Karl's two attempts at restoration, the first of which was in March, the second in October of last year. Immediately on hearing of Karl's return, the Little Entente ministers in Budapest demanded his expulsion from Hungary, and the Hungarian Government was bound to comply with the request. In economic matters, the little entente states are also working together, and at their recent deliberations in Belgrade they decided to submit to the League of Nations a joint declaration with a view to the economic restoration of Central and Eastern Europe.

The treaty between Czechoslovakia and Poland, signed at Prague on Nov. 9, 1921, provides for the following:

1. Both states mutually guarantee their independence and territorial integrity. 2. In case of any attack on one by a neighboring State, both agree to observe a benevolent neutrality and to permit the free transit of war material.

3. Poland declares her disinterestedness in Slovakia, just as Czechoslovakia declares in the East Galician question. Each State undertakes to dissolve on its territory all organizations aiming at the severance of parts of the other State and to suppress propaganda to that effect.

4. Treaties entered into by one party with any third country are to be communicated to the second party.

5. A commercial treaty is to be concluded. 6. Any differences arising to be submitted to arbitration. The duration of the treaty is for five years. It will be observed that in this treaty there is nothing to which any other State can take objection, and the sixth article, providing for arbitration, clearly indicates the peaceful aims of the two states.

Treaty to Aid Peace

The chief terms of the agreement between Czechoslovakia and Austria, signed at Prague on Dec. 16, are as follows:

1. The clauses of the St. Germain and Trianon treaties to be strictly carried out. 2. The territories of the two states concerned to remain intact, as defined in the peace treaties.

3. Reciprocal diplomatic and political support, with a view to the maintenance of peace, and neutrality of either state if the other is attacked.

4. The two states will not allow their territories to be used by any organization directed against the integrity and security of either country. They will actively oppose all schemes and endeavors aiming at the restoration of the former régime in any form whatsoever.

5. As regards the political and economic agreements already concluded with Yugoslavia, Rumania and Poland, they will be jointly concerned in realizing the execution of economic and financial clauses, as well as those concerning racial minorities. Any dispute which may arise to be settled by amicable arrangement, or by a court of arbitration, either international in character, or constituted according to a special convention.

6. The political agreement to hold good for a period of five years from the date upon which the letters of ratification are exchanged, and after three years the agreement can be revoked at six months' notice. Here again it will be seen that the aim of the agreement is to maintain peace and security which are so essential to the consolidation of conditions in Central Europe.

Besides this agreement arrived at during President Hainisch's visit to President Masaryk, another agreement was concluded, according to which Czechoslovakia granted Austria a loan amounting to 500,000,000 Czechoslovak crowns (over £2,000,000 at the present rate of exchange). The full amount of the loan will be paid to Austria as soon as Parliament sanction has been obtained, and this sum will be repayable in 20 years. As a guarantee it has been settled that the loan is to be included among those approved of for Austria by the League of Nations, and in addition a guarantee will be furnished by the Austrian state revenues. In order to relieve the economic situation in Austria immediately, an advance of 100,000,000

VIENNA STUDENTS GET TIMELY HELP

Relief Mission and Society of Friends Help During Winter

VIENNA, March 11 (Special Correspondence)—Vienna's university students are experiencing hard times. The past winter has been worse than any during the war. With room rents almost prohibitive, and food dearer than ever, students have been forced to undergo great privations. The American Relief Mission and the Society of Friends have helped them in various ways, but notwithstanding all this, many have been, and are still, undergoing great privations.

A tiny hall bedroom, which some years ago cost 40 crowns a month, cannot be had now under 10,000 or 12,000 crowns and as there has been no heat provided the students have been literally homeless during the day.

Those who were determined to continue their studies in spite of all hindrances and privations, tried to find some outside employment and many of the poorer students gave lessons. Having no organization or cooperation, however, they have competed with one another and the remuneration has fallen accordingly, until now often only 80 crowns is paid for a lesson of one hour—at the present rate of exchange barely 1 cent.

Under such conditions it is not surprising that many students give up the struggle for education. Those coming from the country, who can find no lodgings in Vienna, return home, abandoning all thoughts of a college career.

Several students who had been working in order to have the means to study, finally decided to make that work their chief occupation and have given up all thought of continuing their college education. This is especially the case with students in the technical department of the university, who find it comparatively easy to get some manual employment. This work, however, is far below their capacity and they have been in the ranks of engineering students working as bricklayers and plasterers. Unfortunately, also, these students are generally poorly paid, receiving far less than the organized workers.

Now that the winter is nearly at an end the lot of the Vienna student will, it is hoped, be somewhat better. Thanks to the generous aid of the American Relief Mission they will soon find it easier to get sufficient food. There is a prospect, too, of cheaper clothing, so that altogether it may be hoped that the lot of the students next winter will be more tolerable than in this past winter.

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN ELECTRIC CO.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The Southern Wisconsin Electric Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, gross earnings of \$286,020, net earnings \$74,734, gross income \$55,247, surplus after dividends \$18,318. The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, last, shows cash amounting to \$18,062; notes and accounts receivable \$32,234; notes payable \$698; accounts payable \$24,507; surplus \$66,746, and total assets and liabilities \$800,215.

PHILIPPINE BANK RESOURCES

MANILA, P. I. (By Mail)—The total resources of all Manila banks on Feb. 11, 1922, were \$14,335,000, according to the report of B. F. Wright, special bank examiner, just submitted. The deposits amounted to \$58,400,000 and the total net circulation to \$21,000,000.

SIR A. GEDDES ASKS CLOSER FRIENDSHIP

British Ambassador Urges Cooperation of Two Great English-Speaking Nations

VICTORIA, B. C., April 3 (Special Correspondence)—"The best and surest way the British Empire can approach a restoration of satisfactory economic conditions is by cultivating and maintaining the very best possible relations with the United States, and to my mind the United States cannot get out of her present economic difficulties unless the British Empire also gets out of hers," Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador to the United States, declared here a few days ago in his first speech in Canada.

Sir Auckland's message to the Canadian people was simple and direct—friendship and cooperation with the United States above everything. "There has been a certain lack of that cooperation between the two great divisions of the English-speaking peoples through lack of caution—as a result of unguarded remarks made in many different parts of the English-speaking world—we won't particularize further," said Sir Auckland. "And I believe that everyone of us can help, if we will, to bring about a more cordial feeling—it is cordial enough now, but we want it more so—between two great combinations of English-speaking people by remembering that the unguarded word is as it were, put into a 'magna vox' and thundered across the whole surface of the globe, into every language, and used for propaganda purposes to show that the English-speaking peoples are not one. This, I believe, is the reason why a good many countries are not cooperating as wholeheartedly as they might in working for the restoration of trade and commerce."

"Certain countries," Sir Auckland asserted, "did hold the belief that there would be trouble, disagreement between the English-speaking peoples, and some of them thought they might get some good fishing. But it will help everyone to realize that there is going to be no trouble, and it may persuade them to put away their rods and fishing gear when they realize that there is no water to fish in. When they realize that they may get down to work and that will help all of us. "I know that Canada and the United States get along excellently. Along the border they are as one country. But there are occasionally things said that would be better left unsaid and it is only mischief to say them. If we could avoid these words we would get along better because an overwhelming majority of the American people are convinced that their best interests lie in cultivating Anglo-American friendship—just as convinced as we are that our best interests lie in cultivating that friendship."

Sir Auckland paid an eloquent tribute to the war services of Canada and declared that, as a result of Canada's part in the struggle, a new realization of the overseas dominions' status had dawned upon the British people. This changed attitude toward the "partner states" of the British Empire was one of the most valuable results of the war, he declared.

Germany Said to Be Aroused by Activity of Drink Interests

Brewing Concerns of Middle Europe Hold Secret Meeting to "Make Common Cause Against" Teetotalers

BERLIN, March 20, (Special Correspondence)—The prohibition movement in Germany is growing all the time in the aggressiveness of its activities, but recent action on the part of the brewers has opened the eyes of the general public to the extent of the propaganda of those engaged in the liquor trade. Considerable comment has been aroused over the holding of a secret meeting of the brewing interests in middle Europe in Berlin and to which attention has already been directed in The Christian Science Monitor. At this secret meeting, the details of which have now been learned, the liquor interests of both Germany and Switzerland were represented.

The president of the German Brewery Association, who took the chair, Herr Funke, emphasized in his opening speech the urgency of preserving the utmost secrecy. The proceedings of the meeting, adding that "the enemies of the German brewery trade were more active than ever before." He said that the teetotalers had now become so "impertinent" that unless a resolute eleventh hour defense effort were made the historic German brewery trade would "go under."

Apart from the activity of the teetotalers, however, continued the president, the heavy taxation which governments were endeavoring to fasten on them represented another ground why brewers should rally to the defense of their interests.

Dr. Kuern of Basel, vice president of the Swiss Brewers League, who followed, declared that Switzerland was ready to make common cause with Germany against the "teetotalers." He said that in Switzerland brewery interests had formed a "protection league against the attacks of teetotalers" but as no great success had met its efforts another organization called the "National Association Against Alcohol Opponents" had been founded.

Beer to Defend Alcohol

"Beer," continued the Swiss delegate amid the cheers of his hearers, "was called on to take a prominent part in the defense of alcohol. At an earlier date, when 'teetotalers' concentrated their attack on whiskey, brandy and liquors, brewers hoping beer drinking would thereby be benefited, regarded that attack with complacency, almost, one might say, with approval. Unfortunately, however, the teetotalers, he said, had become sheer fanatics and beer also had become an

object of attack on their part. "The movement against beer," he continued, "is being prepared with the utmost secrecy in all lands. Swiss brewers think an international defense action is necessary, although we should not let it be thought that we are combating temperance but rather that our opposition is directed against the excesses of teetotalers."

The speaker spoke of the necessity of establishing an "international unity front," and expressed satisfaction that already the French brewers had agreed to cooperate with the Swiss in the matter. "The teetotalers," continued Dr. Kuern, "are attractive to the ranks many people of all classes and occupations, particularly those who believe they are working for the betterment of humanity. We must," he concluded amid stormy applause, "be absolutely united again all teetotalers."

To Influence the Press

Dr. Neumann, general secretary of the National Association of Swiss Opponents of Prohibition, who followed, adopted an equally resolute tone. He spoke frankly—a part of his speech clearly not intended for publicity—of the various weapons which the brewery interests might use against their enemies. "Above everything," he said, "the influential daily press can render us good service. Indirect association with the press, interesting of the press in all problems and all questions associated with the brewing industry should be cultivated by us."

"To reach that aim we need alike money and time. An article or an expression of opinion of a doctor, jurist, or economist or any other distinguished person, if cleverly phrased, is likely to have more effect than articles supplied directly by ourselves. Either we must write our own articles or we must engage experts who are in the service of alcohol capital to do so. An absolutely individual press bureau must be established in Germany so that all the German newspapers will be supplied with our articles and news."

Dr. Neumann insisted, moreover, that the school authorities should be persuaded to oppose teetotalism. "In America," he said in conclusion, "prohibition was carried because the country was overflooded by agricultural statistics. Prohibition in the United States can now be reversed with difficulty. Let the brewing industry in old Europe take care that by committing the faults of their American colleagues they share the same fate."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Story of a Modern Inventor

ENGLAND, France, Russia, Sweden, as well as his native country, America, have all delighted to honor Edward Goodrich Acheson, chemist and natural scientist, for his many inventions looking to the reducing of friction in machinery. This may seem a small thing for which to be so highly honored by the great nations of the world, but some appreciation of what Mr. Acheson has done may be gained from a statement made by him in an interview accorded a magazine writer some time ago. "Without abrasives," said Mr. Acheson, "to make smooth surfaces, and without a lubricant to reduce the friction caused by their grinding against each other, there could be no cities, for it would be impossible to bring the food necessary to feed the inhabitants, the materials necessary to house them, or the thousands and one products needed to carry on industries. Steamships could not cross the ocean and locomotives could not run on railroads, were there no lubricants for their machinery."

Mr. Acheson did not make the first abrasive—which was formed when man first learned to rub one substance against another—or the first lubricant, but his discoveries so far exceed any, that known that he is well entitled to the honors accorded him. While Doctor Acheson, as he is now called, because of the degree of Doctor of Science conferred upon him in 1909, has been the inventor of a number of valuable products, his two greatest inventions are an abrasive which he named "carborundum," and a graphite or black lead lubricant, known under several different names, according to the purpose for which it is to be used and the various chemical changes necessary.

What an "Abrasive" Is

By the term "abrasive," we mean a substance used to wear another substance away by rubbing or abrading. The grindstone is an abrasive, as is the whetstone or the fine emery wheels, used in polishing machinery, or the diamond powder in cutting precious stones. If, instead of each delicate part of an intricate piece of machinery being abraded until it was perfectly smooth, it was left just as it was cast or molded, the friction caused by the rubbing of the uneven surfaces, when put together, would so impair the machinery that the piece would soon be out of commission, if, indeed, it was able to run at all. And, even if every part were absolutely free from roughness, there still would be friction and consequent wear and tear wherever two parts came together in active motion; therefore, to offset this, a lubricant of some kind is necessary. The theory is that lubricants place a film of oil, graphite, or other substance between the surfaces to which they are applied, so that, in reality, the two pieces of steel or metal never touch each other. This is what happens when you oil your sewing machine or typewriter and the engineer's locomotive. The idea is the same in each case, and it is this that Doctor Acheson meant, when he said that steamships could not cross the ocean or locomotives run, were it not for the lubricants used.

About Mr. Acheson

The encyclopedia will tell you that Doctor Acheson was a mechanical genius, an iron manufacturer, and a man of scientific tastes; but Doctor Acheson, who is more modest, will inform you that his father conducted a grocery store at Washington, Penn., in the little back room of which he was born March 9, 1856. His father, however, was interested in mechanics, and, when he was offered a position as manager of a blast furnace, at Monticello, Penn., he gladly gave up his store and moved his family there. The first instruction Eddy Acheson received was from a neighboring farmer, who conducted a little school for the benefit of the children in the vicinity, but it was not long before the boy surpassed his teacher in knowledge. Eddy's father planned great things for his boy, who already showed a scientific trend of thought, and, as a preparation for college, sent him to an academy at Bellefonte. Then, in 1875, when Acheson was about 17, after only three years of thorough schooling, came the great financial panic; and, instead of going to college, it became necessary for him to help in the family expenses; he was called back to take his place in the iron foundry as timekeeper. This was a cruel blow to the studious youth who hoped, in college, to have solved the many questions for which he was always seeking a solution; but, though his horizon had narrowed down from a vast expanse to an area so small that it seemingly would restrict every inclination for greater things, young Acheson did not permit it to do so. The iron foundry comprised his immediate outlook; therefore he studied the principles of mechanics, as typified in the blast furnace, until he knew the reason for every operation and every piece of mechanism connected with it. When he heard there was a need for an improved apparatus for boring holes for blasting, he utilized the knowledge he had thus gained by constructing a machine for this purpose. The machine worked fairly well; but, a new discovery then coming to his notice, everything else was cast aside. This was the wonder—electricity, full of mystery and fascination for every inventive genius. While keeping on with his regular work Acheson began conducting electrical experiments and, soon feeling that his home town offered small opportunity for advancement, he ventured forth into the world, filling one small position after another but always adding to his store of knowledge.

He Must Learn for Himself

Acheson was thorough in everything he did and a serious thinker. He was not contented to accept the opinions of other men as to conclusions; he must learn for himself the cause and then trace downward to the effect or result. This led him, when he was working as a tank gauger for one of the companies owned by the Standard

Oil, not to accept the superintendent's measurements, but to do his own figuring on the tanks under his charge. He compiled an exhaustive set of calculations, but the superintendent, fearing such an ambitious and capable assistant, threatened him. Acheson accepted his discharge without protest, confident to abide by the work he had done; and, by some means, the incident reached the officials of the company, who reinstated him and placed him as an assistant to this very superintendent, at the latter's request. Later, when some dispute arose concerning certain calculations, it was found that the superintendent's figures were wrong and Acheson's right and the superintendent was discharged. Acheson was making \$2000 a year in this position, while continuing his studies in electricity in all his spare moments. He was now 24, and again feeling the need of a broader horizon and greater scope for his work, he gave up his position and went to New York, where he hoped to secure actual experience in the electrical field. He was willing to start in the humblest of positions; but, though he made a list of every electrical firm in New York and visited each in turn, his efforts met with no success. It is stated that Acheson secured a position at Menlo Park, where his ability speedily attracted the attention of Thomas A. Edison; but, looking back on his career, no one knows better than he the toll and study, patience and perseverance, which it took to win that recognition.

Amongst the Birds

On almost any day, in England now, you may expect to see a fresh bird in your garden, or along the hedgerows in the country; or to hear a song or a call-note which you have not noticed before, because many thousands of little visitors from warm lands to the south are now arriving on English shores. Amongst the first to reach them are the little chiffchaff and the willow-warbler, these being followed by the nightingale, the blackcap, and the tree pipit. The chiffchaff sings only two notes, which sound like the two syllables of its name, but the other four are beautiful songsters, to which you will delight to listen. Then you should watch, too, and listen for the first of the cuckoos. They are large birds, and, as they fly over your head, they may easily be mistaken for hawks; but, by their two pretty notes, you can tell them in a moment. It is only the male bird, however, which calls "cuckoo," for the song of the female is a strange, bubbling sort of call, quite different from that of any other bird, and often uttered as she flies from one tree to another.

The first of the swallows and house martins may also be expected on any day now, but the swallow is usually the earlier of the two to arrive. Although these birds are so much alike in their flight and habits, you may easily learn to know one from the other with a little care. The swallow, for example, has a long and deeply forked tail, and the why learn of its upper part is a deep bluish black, but the martin's tail is only slightly forked, and has a big patch of white on the lower part of its back. By these features alone you can tell a swallow from a martin in a moment, and then you will easily learn to distinguish between the two when these two birds differ from one another.

Cabs and Umbrellas

WHAT did men and women do in England, on rainy days, when there were no cabs and no umbrellas? We had cabs before we had umbrellas, for even in Charles the First's time, when the streets were called hackney coaches; they were drawn by two sleepy horses, and jolted along at a slow pace. There was no glass to the windows; rain and wind were kept out by perforated metal shutters, which must have made it dark and stuffy inside. The French, however, having invented a lighter one-horse carriage, called a "cabriolet," we imitated them, only we shortened their name into "cab." These ancient hackney coaches were few in number, and not everybody could afford to have one; and still there was nothing to be seen in the shape of an umbrella, and still, then as now, there were times when "the rain it raineth every day."

Umbrellas in Ancient China

We wonder that no one thought of imitating the umbrellas that were in use in the hot countries for keeping off the sun—the name itself has the meaning of "shade." More centuries back than we can count, the Chinese were familiar with them; but then, the Chinese have always been beforehand in almost every invention. But the umbrella in the East has, from time immemorial, held a position far above anything like it on this side of the world. All over Asia it is looked upon as a symbol of royalty, and only the highest in the land may use one. There is a picture, out in tones of green, of the ancient King of Assyria, driving in procession with a state umbrella held over him; and travelers, in later times, tell us of Indian monarchs with 12 or 24 umbrella bearers.

Let us travel westward to the countries where, besides gay colored sunshades, we also need something to protect us from the rain. England seems to have been the last to adopt anything of the kind, and we suppose everybody contented themselves with cloaks. At least, about Queen Anne's time, the umbrella, as we know it, had evidently found a place among us, for a poet of that time writes,

Good housewives,
Defended by the umbrella's oily shed
Safe through the wet on clinking patterns tread.
He calls it "oily," because the first umbrellas were made of oil-silk. Men have never stooped to the use

ONCE upon a time, two horses lived in the desert, a beautiful chestnut and his cream-colored companion. They ran with a drove of horses, and sometimes they would pause to watch the caravans of camels wending their way, at an evening pace, across the sand.

"How tedious to walk one by one in a procession," cried Chestnut; but Creamcolor watched the camels, traveling into the far distance, and

enough, at the next halt, men brought this way to the horses.

At the Market Place
Presently they crossed the hills, and came to a town which rose up from the sand. Here the horses were led into the market place, among the story-tellers and the dancing girls and sweetmeat sellers; then they were tied up, under the shade of a high wall.

And now Chestnut threw back his



"The King's Son Is Coming to Ride, and the Queen Is Peeping From the Window"

said: "They vanish over the hills on the horizon, which we never reach." One night, as the horses rested in a gorge, they were surrounded and captured, and Chestnut and Creamcolor found themselves tied with ropes and traveling behind a caravan of camels. The Chestnut tried to turn his head and break away back to the desert, but Creamcolor looked ahead.

"Look, Chestnut," he whispered, "in that magnificent figure in wonderful raiment, strange to look upon, was approaching. After much conversation, he summoned a line of servants who laid ivory tusks and silken shawls at the trader's feet, and then led the horses from the market place.

But now they put bridles on the horses, and the Chestnut tried to turn his head in vain.

"At least, I could toss my head in the market place," he cried. But Creamcolor was sniffling the air. "Look ahead," he neighed. "What are we coming to? It is not the desert, although it is covered with waves, but they are blue and moving swiftly."

Something Quite New—The Sea
"I think we have come to the end of everything," moaned Chestnut. "Oh, that I might look back on the hills and the desert!"

"No, no, we are at the beginning of something quite new," cried Creamcolor, for boards were laid over the moving, shining waves, in a bridge that led to a wooden building, surrounded by the waves, but moving with them. The horses were led across the bridge, into a dark place inside the building, and then everything began to creak and away and they heard the sailors shouting that the ship was leaving harbor.

"Well, well, we must be of great value to be carried even as the bundles on the backs of the camels," said Creamcolor, munching the hay before him. "Perhaps we are being carried to another market. I hope so, for I enjoyed the story-tellers and the dancing girls, and should like to taste the sweetmeats too."

But Chestnut could talk of nothing but the desert which they had left for this dark hold. However, the journey came to an end at last, and the horses were led up into the fresh air and sunshine, to see a very different city. Palaces of stone and marble lined the quay, and they trotted up a road until they came to a compound. Here was a graveled space with stable round it, and now the horses found themselves, indeed, in luxury. They were exercised round and round the compound for several days, until Chestnut began to look back on the journey in the ship with regret, for standing still was more to his liking than this endless circle.

But Creamcolor said: "My retrogressive friend, do you not see our master expects something new from us each day? We have had to trot and gallop and canter and walk, until I think he is training us to dance, and we shall perform when we are ready in a market place!" And next day the keeper led them to a smithy and fitted them with golden

head and whinnied, for the caravan, where, at least, they had been allowed to move; but Creamcolor looked up at the swallow which had built in the archway overhead and were twittering gaily.

"This is the most famous market in Arabia," they cried. "Here are traders from all over the world, and you will travel far enough tonight."

"Look, who is coming?" neighed Creamcolor, for a magnificent figure in wonderful raiment, strange to look upon, was approaching. After much conversation, he summoned a line of servants who laid ivory tusks and silken shawls at the trader's feet, and then led the horses from the market place.

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Something Quite New—The Sea
"I think we have come to the end of everything," moaned Chestnut. "Oh, that I might look back on the hills and the desert!"

"No, no, we are at the beginning of something quite new," cried Creamcolor, for boards were laid over the moving, shining waves, in a bridge that led to a wooden building, surrounded by the waves, but moving with them. The horses were led across the bridge, into a dark place inside the building, and then everything began to creak and away and they heard the sailors shouting that the ship was leaving harbor.

"Well, well, we must be of great value to be carried even as the bundles on the backs of the camels," said Creamcolor, munching the hay before him. "Perhaps we are being carried to another market. I hope so, for I enjoyed the story-tellers and the dancing girls, and should like to taste the sweetmeats too."

But Chestnut could talk of nothing but the desert which they had left for this dark hold. However, the journey came to an end at last, and the horses were led up into the fresh air and sunshine, to see a very different city. Palaces of stone and marble lined the quay, and they trotted up a road until they came to a compound. Here was a graveled space with stable round it, and now the horses found themselves, indeed, in luxury. They were exercised round and round the compound for several days, until Chestnut began to look back on the journey in the ship with regret, for standing still was more to his liking than this endless circle.

But Creamcolor said: "My retrogressive friend, do you not see our master expects something new from us each day? We have had to trot and gallop and canter and walk, until I think he is training us to dance, and we shall perform when we are ready in a market place!" And next day the keeper led them to a smithy and fitted them with golden

shoes; then they were hung with jeweled reins and bridles, and gold saddles were set on them. But they were not led to the market, but up a hill on which stood a glorious place, and here they waited for a long time until Chestnut had made quite a hole in the gravel with stamping.

"We had blankets thrown upon us, when we waited in the common," he fretted. "I wish we were back there. I miss my blanket."

Well, what I wanted to tell you this time is about the night we all went "swallowing" up on the moor. I don't expect you to know what swallowing means, because it's only in Devonshire they call it that; but every year in March and April they swallow the fire, and the gorse and heather that grows up on the moor and burn it right off in places, and then, afterward, the nice young grass grows in those places for the ponies and cattle who live on the moor to eat. When I first heard what it was, it seemed a dreadful play somehow to burn the gorse and heather, and I wondered, too, how they ever stopped the fire; but Uncle Paul explained that, if they didn't do it every year, the poor little ponies and other animals that live there wouldn't get enough to eat, because they can't live on gorse and heather, and the grass that grows in the bogs and around is all hard and stiff and not good grass a bit. So ages and ages ago they made a law that anybody could take a box of matches and set fire to the gorse bushes anywhere in the month of March and April, and that farmers would be allowed to do it on their own land, if they really wanted to, right through May as well. If you ride along the Dartmoor lanes in springtime, you often find fires burning alongside them, but the fires never spread very far either there or on the moor itself, because everything is so wet then, and on the moor the bogs and little rivers always keep it from burning too far.

The Weather Is Just Right

It was on an early spring day that Uncle Paul told us at breakfast time that, if it kept nice and fine right through the day, he would take us all out that night, after tea, and teach us how to "swallow." My goodness, how did we wait for the weather to be just what it kept beautifully fine, with just a little bit of wind, which is what one wants for swallowing. We could hardly eat our tea for excitement, and we had it earlier than usual, but even then it was getting nearly dark when we started. It was very, very still, in spite of the wind, with just a little frosty feeling in the air, and a tiny new moon showing in the sky still. Johnny and I were each allowed a box of matches our own selves, just like Uncle Paul and Dad and Mother and Aunt Maggie; but, of course, David was still too small to have one, and so was Baby.

It took us a little time to reach the place Uncle Paul wanted to burn, although Swallow Farm is almost on the moor; still, it was rather difficult walking in the dark and the place was some way off. But it was all like a wonderful dream adventure; I know I felt too thrilled and excited to even speak, and the others must have felt it, too, for we were all rather quiet. I held my box of matches very tight in one hand and Dad held my other hand in his, and everything seemed all new and wonderful; you know how adventures do, only I can't put it into words. Then suddenly Uncle Paul, who was ahead, called out: "Here we are," and when we came up to him we found him standing on the bank of a little stream that was rushing past, jumping over stones helter-skelter, as all the moorland streams do. They always seem in such a fuss and hurry to get

Our Yard

OUR yard was a wonderful place, it seemed to me. In winter, it was filled with snow, and at night I used to listen to the singing wind through the evergreens, blowing, singing in the darkness. In the summer, our yard was still and dry and fragrant with honeysuckle, and in the spring, the syringas and snowball bushes were very white. Our yard was the only one I really knew. I had never lived in other yards. There was, with them, just the feeling of passing through and on.

Our yard made a curve in the road. The road came down the further hill, and across the bridge, and then up the sand hill, then our farm began, almost at right angles, and the road came straight and then curved prettily because of our yard. It curved in a soft line under the maples and the hedge, and then on and on.

I could hear the click of the horses' feet, as they came along the road, and under our maples. They came briskly and firmly along and grew fainter and fainter. They would come to a small store, where everybody stood and talked. The daily train would come rolling in. The mail bag would be thrown off. Perhaps a traveling salesman would get off.

Sometimes, I went to town and saw the train come in. It was very interesting. But, then, it was more interesting to play in our yard and listen to the locusts, or in winter to watch the evergreens shed a mass of snow with a soft, furry growl of sound. Twilight was beautiful in our yard. Winter twilight was beautiful and

When the Stars Are Creeping Down

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
When the stars are creeping down,
Just so bright and low,
When the moths are flying out,
Then the owls go,
"Hoot" down the river-way,
Where the river water's flowing;
"Hoot" the funny owls say,
Down the floating river-way.

Rhodora

Some unpoetic person described the Rhodora, as being "a scraggly bush covered with red flowers," while Emerson called the lovely blossom "rival of the rose." Emerson's description seems preferable, since the Rhodora is really exquisite. And, although the bush actually is "scraggly," the flowers are so perfect in form and color and fragrance, one does not mind the contour of the branches. One could understand why Emerson was moved to say, "beauty is its own excuse for being," when speaking of these New England blooms.

When it's time for candlelight,
You say good-by to me;
I'm really very sorry, too,
As sorry as can be
But just as soon as morning comes,
I run to look and there,
You, very shiningly,
Waiting for the stair.

To a Sunbeam

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
When it's time for candlelight,
You say good-by to me;
I'm really very sorry, too,
As sorry as can be
But just as soon as morning comes,
I run to look and there,
You, very shiningly,
Waiting for the stair.

Happy Days at Swallow Farm

IT'S QUITE a time since I told you of any of the things that Johnny and David and Baby Hughie and me (I'm Mollie) did at Swallow Farm, when we came to stay with Uncle Paul and Aunt Maggie down in Devonshire, England, after we left Toronto; but, you see, there's such heaps and heaps to do on a farm and I'm so fearfully busy now just living and doing, there never seems any time for writing.

Swallowing on the Moor

Well, what I wanted to tell you this time is about the night we all went "swallowing" up on the moor. I don't expect you to know what swallowing means, because it's only in Devonshire they call it that; but every year in March and April they swallow the fire, and the gorse and heather that grows up on the moor and burn it right off in places, and then, afterward, the nice young grass grows in those places for the ponies and cattle who live on the moor to eat. When I first heard what it was, it seemed a dreadful play somehow to burn the gorse and heather, and I wondered, too, how they ever stopped the fire; but Uncle Paul explained that, if they didn't do it every year, the poor little ponies and other animals that live there wouldn't get enough to eat, because they can't live on gorse and heather, and the grass that grows in the bogs and around is all hard and stiff and not good grass a bit. So ages and ages ago they made a law that anybody could take a box of matches and set fire to the gorse bushes anywhere in the month of March and April, and that farmers would be allowed to do it on their own land, if they really wanted to, right through May as well. If you ride along the Dartmoor lanes in springtime, you often find fires burning alongside them, but the fires never spread very far either there or on the moor itself, because everything is so wet then, and on the moor the bogs and little rivers always keep it from burning too far.

It did so want to stay and sleep out there all night, but Aunt Maggie just laughed and said: "You must do that another night, Mollie; I think the thing to be done now is for all of us to go home and wash. We are all as black as niggers."

What Do You Know About Flying?

There are many kinds of airplanes, just as there are many kinds of automobiles. There are little airplanes and great big ones, and some of the big airplanes carry as many as 15 people in them, just as they would in a train, in seats that are placed by windows. Then the people can look out and see the earth below and all the sky about them.

Sometimes airplanes fly in clouds, and what do you suppose it is like in a cloud? It's just like a fog or mist, and the cloud hides the view of everything, but after a while, the aviator flies through the cloud or above it or drops below it. An aviator does not like to fly in clouds any more than an automobilist likes to drive an automobile when it is rainy or foggy.

Besides carrying people, some airplanes carry loads of freight, some carry packages and even furniture. And maybe you can think of something special, a certain kind of airplane carries. This kind of airplane works for our Government and, if you haven't guessed already, I'll tell you that it is called mail-plane. Mail-planes carry letters and newspapers and magazines, so that you and I can get them quickly. For these planes fly very fast between certain cities. You watch, and maybe some day you will receive a letter which has written on it—Via Air Mail—and then you will know that this letter has been in an airplane and has "flown" to you!

Seeds to Sow Now

There are a great many ways in which you can use up little odd places in the garden for the growing of really useful plants, for, if you look around almost any garden carefully, you will generally be able to find at least a dozen places which are not used at all. There are narrow strips along the edges, spaces in between the rows of potatoes, and little patches of ground trodden down by the wall or the tool shed. All of these can be used for the growing of at least some kinds of vegetables and salad-stuffs, and just now is one of the best times in the whole year for the sowing of the seeds of these plants.

Parsley is always useful in the kitchen, and will grow quite readily in almost any soil. If you choose one of the moss-coral varieties, it is also a very ornamental plant, and you can greatly beautify the garden by growing it as an edging to the other plots. You may sow the seed at any time, from now up to July, and when doing so, should make little drills along the border, about one inch in depth, sowing the seed thinly from end to end. But do not be disappointed if the young plants are a long time in showing above the ground, for parsley seed is always slow to germinate, though the plants grow rapidly afterwards.

Mustard and cress, too, will both grow splendidly now in the warmer parts of the garden, and you may sow the seed either in the open ground, or in pots or boxes. You must always remember, however, that the mustard grows much more quickly than the cress, and so should be sown a few days later. It is a good plan to wait until the cress is up before sowing the mustard, for, if you sow them together, they will not, of course, be ready to gather at the same time.

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NEW YORK CURR

STOCK MARKETS OF LEADING CITIES

CLEVELAND

(Price range for week ended April 9)

Sales									
173 Am Multiplfr	77	77	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
45 Am Ship B pfd	75	75	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
193 Briar Hill	86	86	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
158 do pfd	85	85	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
41 Cn Ry	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
25 F&G Clark Oil	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
3500 C A B 8% b	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
26 Clu Am Mch	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
254 Erie 3d 6% pfd	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
628 Cl Railway	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
14000 do 5% bds.	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
178 Cl Trust	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
78 Nat City	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
10 Dow Chem pfd	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
10 W Ed's pfd	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
31 Firestone	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
148 do 3d 6% pfd	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
165 do 7% pfd	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
10 Flaier O Bdy	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
55 do pfd	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
52 Gen Corp	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
3151 Goodyear	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
2844 do pfd	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
3220 Grant Motor	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
37 Grass Chem	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128
58 do pfd	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
26 Gt Lks T pfd	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
18 Guar T & T	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
90 Guar S & T	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207
6000 H F M Co	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
5 Interlaks SS	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185
25 Jordan Motor	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
340 McG T & R	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
78 Nat City	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
161 Miller Rubber	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
49 do pfd	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
72 Nat Acme	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164
73 Nat City	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
78 Nat Rofs	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
10 do pfd	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
26 NOTAL 6% pfd	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
48 Ohio Bell pfd	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
60 Ohio Br pfd	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
165 Ohio Steel	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
530 Paragon Ref	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
5 Pearl Street	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235
923 P F Wm	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
5000 do 6% notes	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
17 Richmann Bro	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
50 Rob & My pf	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
58 Sherb Wms	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
73 Stand Parts	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
125 do pfd	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185
18 Std Tex A pfd	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
60 Std Tex B T 155	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
2568 Strms Motor	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
13 Ster Prod's	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240
152 Tol Ed Pr pf	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
152 Tol Ed pfd	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
73 Trumbull	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
238 do pfd	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
69 Union Trust	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175
156 Victor Rub	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
1000 Youngs S & T	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
30 do pfd	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105

CINCINNATI

Price range for week ended April 9

Sales									
10 Am Laun Mch	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
490 Am Roll Mill	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
111 do pfd	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
1000 Am Wheel A	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
314 Cooper A pfd	19	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
10 Dixie Term pfd	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
2 Globewer Pfd	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
74 Globewer Pfd	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
756 Green Watch	30	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
25 do pfd	104	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
78 Kr Gr np pf	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
6 US Print & Rep	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
133 Proc & Gamb-123	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
140 do 6% pfd	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
30 Pure Oil Com	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
14 do 6% pfd	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
162 do 8% pfd	101	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
1688 do rights	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1 US Play Card	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
6 US Print & Rep	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
8 do lat pfd	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
110 do 2d pfd	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
37 Warrit 8% pfd	100	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
6 US Print & Rep	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
64 C & Sub B T	70	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
236 Cin Gas & Elec	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
60 Cin Gas Tran	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
185 Ohio Bell Tel	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
107 Cin St Ry	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
10 Ohio Traction	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
91 C N & C	71	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
37 do pfd	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59

BONDS

\$7000 Argent Ts 72	98 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
\$5000 Cinti 3 1/2	100	100	100	100
\$6000 Cl G&E 6 1/2	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
\$1000 CNAC lat ss	99	99	99	99
\$5000 Tl Eq 6 1/2	99.50	99.50	99.50	99.50
\$10000 C&E 6 1/2	102.10	102.10	102.10	102.10
\$10000 C&E 6 3/4	103.14	103.14	103.14	103.14
\$8000 DALAM 8 1/2	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00
\$20000 FLEB 5 1/2	101.04	101.04	101.04	101.04
\$70000 S&H 4 1/2	101.57	101.57	101.57	101.57
\$12000 do '28	102.54	102.54	102.54	102.54
\$20000 do '32	105.29	105.29	105.29	105.29
\$7000 Ham 4 1/2	98.25	98.25	98.25	98.25
\$12000 S&H 4 1/2	101.57	101.57	101.57	101.57
\$13000 do eq 6 1/2	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.20
\$10000 do eq 6 3/4	104.20	104.20	104.20	104.20
\$5000 TERN 4 1/2	97.75	97.75	97.75	97.75
\$5000 ULEF 4 1/2	101	101	101	101
\$2000 Unk 5 1/2	100	100	100	100
\$65000 Victory 10 1/2	100.86	100.86	100.86	100.86
\$100000 Ch Lib 4 1/2	99.30	99.30	99.30	99.30
\$45000 St 4 1/2	98.75	98.75	98.75	98.75
\$75000 2d Lib 4 1/2	99.30	99.30	99.30	99.30

FRANK A. NEWELL MADE TRUSTEE

Frank A. Newell, vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, has been elected trustee of the National Savings Bank of Boston. Mr. Newell has been a member of the National Shawmut staff for many years and has a wide acquaintance among bankers throughout the country.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NEW HAVEN'S 1921
LOSS SMALLER
THAN 1920 YEARDecline in Freight and Passenger
Traffic Offset by Sharp
Economies

The big deficit reported by New Haven in 1921, was illustrative of what New England roads experienced last year. While suffering a tremendous decline in traffic, it was able to better 1920 results by drastic reduction in expenses and inauguration of economies, the last half of the year especially showing the betterment.

The fact that New Haven carried 5,605,180 fewer tons of revenue freight than in 1920, representing a decrease of 20.3 per cent, bears witness to the heading drop in traffic. It also carried 16,082,665, or 15 per cent fewer passengers than in 1920.

This drop in business was, of course, in large measure compensated for by the higher freight and passenger rates in effect through 1921, and which were operative practically only in the last four months of 1920. The result was, therefore, that freight revenue decreased 3.7 per cent from 1920 and passenger revenue decreased 2.56 per cent. The reduction in total operating revenue was \$7,107,077, or 5.75 per cent.

Payroll Reduced

Against this, operating expenses were reduced \$19,944,053, or 15.7 per cent. This was due to decreases in wages, decreasing costs of material and fuel, and to the general falling off in business. It is significant to note that total charges for the year for all classes of labor paid for directly were \$59,585,825, a decrease of \$18,198,123, or 24.45 per cent, compared with the preceding year. There were fewer employees on the payroll than in 1920 and, in fact, 22,300 per cent fewer employees than on December 31, 1917, but pay rolls were \$5.63 per cent greater than in that year due to wage increases.

New Haven's net after taxes of \$5,513,941 in 1921 contrasts with a deficit of \$7,349,936 in 1920. Adding other income and deducting fixed charges, both of which were not very materially changed from the previous year, there was a deficit after charges of \$18,198,123 in 1921, leaving out of consideration the government guarantee in that year.

Losses Shared Equitably

Increasing bookkeeping has been made in the New Haven balance sheet whereby impairment resulting in large measure from the loss of the Rhode Island Company, has been in part offset. The profit and loss deficit amounted to \$18,198,123 Dec. 31, 1920, but in 1921, this was accomplished through addition to the read and equipment account of large sums, representing chiefly amounts expended prior to 1908 which were, properly chargeable to road and equipment accounts but which were charged to income, profit and loss and operating expenses. To this extent the property account has been understated and the corporate deficit overstated in the balance sheet.

Aside from the European loan which matured April 1, and for which a 10 per cent extension for three years has been submitted, President Pearson has set out that New Haven has no large maturities up to Jan. 1, 1930. Except the European loan, the aggregate of other funded debt maturing, including equipment trust notes, is stated as follows:

Years ending Dec. 31, 1922.....	\$2,708,500
Years ending Dec. 31, 1923.....	2,111,900
Years ending Dec. 31, 1924.....	1,734,900
Years ending Dec. 31, 1925.....	1,734,900
Years ending Dec. 31, 1926.....	1,169,900
Years ending Dec. 31, 1927.....	1,089,900
Years ending Dec. 31, 1928.....	1,039,900
Years ending Dec. 31, 1929.....	692,900

*\$719,900 of this amount already paid or extended.

Capacity Increased

The improvement program of the New Haven, instituted several years ago, including the extensive freight terminal and classification yards at Cedar Hill and Providence, has greatly increased the capacity of the New Haven plant and put it in position to handle much greater traffic with ease and facility.

A comparison of New Haven operations with 1915 indicates a steady gain in efficiency. The number of passenger cars carried one mile in 1921 showed an increase of 27.71 per cent over 1915 but these were handled with a reduction of 6.73 per cent in passenger train miles. The total tons of freight carried one mile increased 10.20 per cent over 1915, handled with a decrease of 21.15 per cent in freight train miles and 22.90 per cent in freight switching miles.

It is significant that these increases in freight and passenger traffic were handled with a reduction of 22.33 per cent in man-hours.

STANDARD OIL OF INDIANA

CASPER, Wyo., April 10.—Arch, Standard Oil Company of Indiana shipped from its Casper plant to Baton Rouge for export, 4,000,000 gallons of gasoline. This is the first month in which shipments have reached the desired amount. Up to April 1, 2,000,000 gallons were shipped on fulfillment of a 2,000,000-barrel order received by Standard Oil of Indiana from Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

INSPIRATION COPPER REPORT

The Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows a loss after charges and federal taxes and shut-down expenses \$1,740,421, compared with a surplus of \$2,264,276 or \$1.94 a share (\$18 par) in 1920 and \$1,116,625 or \$1.54 in 1919 or \$3.59, \$3.59 stock.

ILLINOIS ROAD'S
EARNINGS IMPROVESince Receivership Chicago &
Eastern Illinois Has Gained

The new Chicago & Eastern Illinois has been making a very good showing since emerging from receivership in the latter part of last year and the prospects of further improvement give rather interesting possibilities to its preferred and common stocks, now traded in on a "when issued" basis.

The common advanced from a low of 12 1/2 on January 25 to a high of 17 1/2 in January to 39 1/2 March 3. The preferred becomes cumulative at the rate of 6 per cent after Jan. 1, 1924. The new general mortgage 5s, which amount to \$25,600,000, issued under a closed mortgage, maturing in 1931, have advanced from a low of 85 this year to a high current high of 75. They will sell to yield about 7 per cent if held to maturity.

Capitalization Reduced

The significant fact is that capitalization of the old company has been reduced from \$94,504,448 to \$92,086,260 for the new company and fixed charges were scaled down from \$3,759,996 to \$2,327,051. During the receivership large amounts were spent on the property as they were on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, during its long receivership.

In the earlier months of 1921 Chicago & Eastern Illinois did not make a very good showing, but there was substantial improvement in net earnings in the fall and this has continued in the current year to date. For the seven months from Aug. 1, 1921, to March 1, 1922, with the month of February estimated, total income applicable to interest charges was \$2,468,715. In other words, in this period it earned the entire new annual fixed interest charge nearly 1 1/2 times. In December the net earnings showed a shrinkage compared with the fall months, but 1922 has started off promisingly.

Underlying Bonds

In the reorganization only \$5,137,600 of underlying bonds were left undisturbed. A new prior lien mortgage was created which gives to company a good financing medium and under which only \$5,262,500 of bonds have been issued for the purpose of securing 10 and 15-year 6 per cent government loans. The general mortgage bonds were issued in exchange for securities of the old company and to provide working capital.

The present capitalization, therefore, stands as follows:

Underlying bonds.....	\$5,137,600
Prior lien 4 1/2 bonds.....	3,252,500
General mort 5 bonds.....	35,500,000
Total bonded debt.....	43,900,100
9 1/2 preferred stock.....	22,051,050
Common stock.....	24,135,100
Total capitalization.....	\$92,086,250

LONDON STOCK

TRADING IS STILL
ON BROAD SCALE

LONDON, April 10.—Business in securities on the Stock Exchange here continued to broaden today, and sentiment remained confident. Definite announcement was looked for of the resumption of fortnightly settlements and containing during May.

Gilt-edged investment issues were firm and gained further ground on favorable talk about the budget and hopes for an early reduction in the Bank of England's minimum rate of discount.

Home Rails were cheerful and higher. Dollar descriptions were quiet and featureless. Argentine Rails were strong in spots on a demand from investors.

French loans showed a tendency to sag, with operators watching news from the economic conference at Genoa.

Dealings in the oil group were brisk, with sentiment optimistic. Royal Dutch was 41, Shell Transport & Trading 54, and Mexican Eagle Oil 3 1/2.

The industrial list displayed stability, and opinions were brighter. Hudson Bay was 6 1/2. Changes in Kafirs were narrow but the undertone was steady. Rubber shares were inactive but hard.

Consols for money were 5 1/2. Grand Trunk 1 1/2. De Beers 10 1/2. Mines 2 1/2. Money 2 1/2 per cent. Discount rates, short bills 2 1/2 per cent; three months 2 1/2 to 3 1/2.

'PAPER' BAROMETER

SAYS BUSINESS GOOD

NEW YORK, April 10.—"Business depression is over and a gradual improvement may be expected," said Dr. Hugh P. Baker, executive secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association, here today. Dr. Baker is here to attend the annual convention of the paper manufacturers of the United States, which began this morning.

"Early arrivals all had the same report to make," he added, "and the discussions of the week will center on the manner in which the number of orders have increased since the inventory report of last week. Five per cent of the specialties are over 90 per cent, and the sentiment is far better than was evident at this time last year."

The convention, which includes meetings of about 20 associations of manufacturers of different kinds of paper, brought about 1000 visitors to the city, as the manufacturers meet during the same week and at the same hotel with the National Paper Trade Association, the organization of paper merchants.

ST. MAURICE PAPER'S YEAR

MONTREAL, April 10.—The Maurice Paper Company, in 1921, experienced a marked reversal in business. Total profits for 1921 were \$1,048,679, compared with \$2,976,636 in 1920. Net profits before provision for government taxes were \$706,723, compared with \$1,813,343 in 1920 after taxes, the latter figure representing earnings of 22.68 per cent on the capital stock. The total assets of the company are \$12,522,172.



From photograph © by Harris & Ewing, Washington
J. Ogden Armour

As managing head of a business that is world wide and accredited one of the largest employers of labor, J. Ogden Armour ranks as one of the most prominent merchants in the world. The organization of several enormous auxiliary companies, whose aggregate business rivals that of the packing house, is probably the most notable achievement of his 20-odd years at the helm of Armour & Co. The largest of these, the Armour Grain Company, is said to handle more grain than any other concern in the world. Mr. Armour has also built up a leather business that ranks among the first in the country, besides being one of the largest manufacturers of fertilizers.

UNITED STATES
RUBBER EARNS
\$492,811 NETProfit in 1921 Is 76 Cents a
Share on Preferred—Big
Inventory Loss

The United States Rubber Company has issued its pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, which differs slightly from the preliminary report published in the middle of February. It shows net profit of \$492,811, after fixed charges and after amortization of \$10,000,000 excess costs of finished goods carried over from the previous year and sold during the year.

Net profit is equivalent to 76 cents a share earned on the \$65,110,000 preferred stock, and compares with net profits of \$21,220,985, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$10.75 a share earned on the common stock in 1920.

The consolidated income account for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, compares as follows:

	1921	1920
Net Sales.....	\$164,525,621	\$256,150,130
Net profit.....	\$492,811	\$21,220,985
Prof div.....	5,440,000	5,200,000
Sub co div.....	18,718	18,718
Com div.....	1,620,000	1,488,000
Deficit.....	6,885,907	\$123,365
Adjustments.....	25,589	682,952
Deficit.....	6,591,896	110,015,217
Conting res.....	6,800,000	
Deficit.....	6,591,896	110,015,217
Prev surp.....	47,328,380	52,310,163
Total surp.....	40,736,484	56,564,747
Appropri.....	10,685,045	9,000,000
Stk div com.....	30,048,439	47,328,380

"After expenses and fixed charges, and after absorbing approximately \$10,000,000 excess cost of finished goods carried over from the previous year and sold during the year, \$6,591,896 for further depreciation of cotton fabrics on hand and on commitment Dec. 31, 1920; \$4,091,014 for depreciation of finished goods on hand, after federal taxes.

NEW CANADIAN TELEPHONE STOCK

MONTREAL, April 10.—A syndicate has purchased \$2,000,000 new Bell Telephone Company of Canada common stock. A marked change has taken place in the company's operating results in the last six months. High operating costs for the last two years made considerable inroads into the Bell's net revenues and were the basis for the company's appeals for higher rates. Operating economies of recent months, however, have been cutting down the expense ratio substantially, and the company is now again earning a surplus over and above dividend requirements.

GOLD ON WAY TO NEW YORK

The National Bank of Commerce of New York is advised that \$1,687,932 in gold marks and gold bars is coming to it from Sweden on the liner Stockholm, due to arrive Thursday.

LONDON BOARD'S HOLIDAYS

LONDON, April 10.—The Stock Exchange here will be closed April 14, 15, and April 17, Easter Monday.

STEEL TRADE
CONDITION IS
SATISFACTORYSteady Increase in Orders, Oper-
ations and Prices—Coal
Strike Is Handicap

NEW YORK, April 10 (Special).—The steel industry is in the most satisfactory condition it has experienced in 18 months. Inquiries for steel, orders, operations and prices—all are increasing. Today, when the last figures of production in March are assembled, the hints of a steel boom are verified. The only cloud on the horizon is the coal strike, which, though it has yet had only little effect on the industry, is causing some worry to steel officials.

Although the strike had been heralded many weeks in advance, and steel plants were able to lay in what they thought to be sufficient stores two factors have developed that add to the uncertainty. First, orders for steel have been heavier than expected, which means operations are greater and more stored fuel is being used; second, the strikes are spreading to the non-union field. There is a limit to the amount of coal a plant can store. The volatile bituminous coal is in danger of catching fire, as indeed happened at one of the plants of the Carnegie Steel Company. This is especially liable where space for storing is limited and coal has to be piled over 50 feet deep.

Steel Operations Restricted

So far the strike has affected the steel industry in a negative way. It has prevented blast furnaces from blowing in, the starting of which had been previously announced in the past 10 days. Three Steel Corporation blast furnaces, about to be lighted, will remain idle. These are the furnaces at Youngstown, O., Farrell, Pa., and Newcastle, Pa. In the Buffalo district the Donner and the Tusquehanna furnaces are out of the market, partly because they have sufficient orders on their books and partly because of danger of fuel shortage. In the Eastern Pennsylvania district the Thomas Iron Company has just announced itself out of the market for similar reasons. So far, therefore, the strike has affected the making of pig iron more than steel. One exception is the Bessemer steel making department of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, Youngstown, O., which has been idle for a year and which was announced about to resume. The opening has now been postponed because of the coal strike.

The steel industry as a whole is now operating at 70 per cent of capacity, as compared with 40 per cent in January and 38 per cent the entire year of 1921. Steel ingot production, the most trustworthy barometer of the steel industry, is now at the rate of 33,760,000 gross tons a year. This is just twice the rate in 1921 when the total production was 16,826,946 tons. The year ending March 31, 1922, the year of "false prosperity," which totaled 34,322,263 tons. The banner year of ingot production was in 1917 when the total was 43,819,200 tons, at a time when the country was busy with war production.

Steel Ingot Output

The steel ingot output for March for the 30 companies reporting to the American Iron and Steel Institute was 2,370,751 tons. These 30 companies produced 84.2 per cent of the ingots of the country in 1921. Assuming that the companies which did not report operated at the same rate, the total output for March was 2,815,618 tons. The increase over production in February was 625,729 gross tons, whereas the increase of February over January had been only 151,540 tons.

The total furnaces in blast the last day of March was 155. Production in March was 135 per cent above that of last July. The bulk of the gain was caused by increased operations of steel-makers' furnaces, rather than merchant furnaces.

The railroads have bought more steel this year than they placed throughout 1921. The railroads take 22 per cent of the steel output normally, though last year they took only 13 per cent. The building trades have taken the next largest amount. Orders for fabricated steel were placed at the rate of 40 per cent of the shop capacity in January, 1922, show an increase of 15 per cent above that of last July. The bulk of the gain was caused by increased operations of steel-makers' furnaces, rather than merchant furnaces.

Prices Daily Advance

Every day sees a price advance. Both the independent steel companies and the Steel Corporation are holding firmly to the price of 1.50c. per pound, Pittsburgh, for bars, shapes and plates, although six weeks ago a sale of 8000 tons of structural steel had been made for a New York department store at the low price of 1.27c. per pound, Pittsburgh, which represents the low-water mark since the war. In January, 1921, plates sold at 2.55c. per pound, beams at 2.45c. and bars at 2.35c.

Two price advances took place Saturday. The Pittsburgh Steel Company marked up wire nails from \$2.40 per bag to \$2.50; and barbed wire from 3.05c. per pound, Pittsburgh, to 3.15c. New York warehouses raised prices \$3 per ton on bars, beams and plates on the same day, bringing bars to 2.55c. per pound and beams and plates to 2.65c. The action was taken to keep pace with mill prices.

Buffalo furnaces last week advanced pig iron \$1 a ton to a minimum price of \$19 per gross ton, base. Eastern Pennsylvania furnaces advanced 50c. a ton at the same time to \$20.50, furnace base. The changes were significant as prices had remained at former levels for four months. In

finished-steel lines the most significant price-raising was the \$2-a-ton advance in steel sheets by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, a subsidiary of the steel corporation. The independent steel companies had previously made this advance.

Other Metals Advance

Since the price-raising movement started a month ago the following items have been raised, other than those already mentioned: Semi-finished steel, \$2 per ton; cast-iron pipe, \$1.50 per ton; ferromanganese, \$2.50 per ton; iron and steel scrap, \$1 a ton. Among the non-ferrous metals lead has been the most active. The American Smelting & Refining Company, the leading interest, has made three advances in series in the last 10 days, carrying the price from 440c. per pound, New York, to 5c. New York, and 5c. East St. Louis, to 4.80c. East St. Louis. Until 10 days ago the same price had held since the last of September. Consumption is slightly in excess of production, chief buying coming from the paint manufacturers, battery makers and lead pipe makers. Copper started a price recovery toward the plan of the week, a lead price in three days from 12 1/2c. per pound to 13 1/2c. to 13c. delivered. The continual rise of the London market has boosted the American price, coupled with much better demand. Buying of tin is fair, although European buying is slack and the market has remained dull and uninteresting, the price being 29 1/2c. per pound. Zinc is making a slow price recovery, although galvanizers have not yet bought what had been expected. The prevailing quotation is 4.85c. East St. Louis.

AMERICAN WOOLEN
NOW WORKING AT
REDUCED CAPACITYOperated Close to Peak During
Winter Months With Subse-
quent Decline

The American Woollen Company operated during the winter season with a ratio to capacity as high as it had ever before attained, largely the result of its successful merchandise program. The opening of its heavy weight lines in January was a decided success, especially in fancy goods and ladies' wear, although response in the staple lines was not so good as expected. The opening has now been postponed because of the coal strike.

The goods markets, particularly for worsteds, have of late been very quiet. Even price concessions have failed to stir up business. The big Arlington worsted mills have closed for lack of business. Other mills endeavoring to reduce costs by cutting the pay rolls are closed or greatly curtailed by strikes.

Reflecting this condition, operations at the plants of the American Woollen Company at Lawrence are now running somewhat under the recent peak. Taking the pay roll of one of its largest mills as a guide it is found that this item has shrunk from \$140,000 weekly, a month ago, to a current \$100,000.

At the peak of war-time prosperity, when the mill was running full, the pay roll was \$175,000 weekly. Deducting the 22 1/2 per cent wage cut of December, 1920, would indicate that the recent \$140,000 payroll represented approximately capacity operation. The current \$100,000 indicates, therefore, operating at about 70 per cent. Similar figures for two other mills show 75 per cent and 40 per cent. Weighting these percentages to account for difference in plant size the general average is 70 per cent. From this may be deducted 10 per cent representing employees not actually engaged in producing, and who are not generally laid off unless curtailment is very severe, giving 60 per cent as the average of actual production.

It is good opinion that the American Woollen Company has received some fair-sized orders since the first of the week. Over 1000 of the 1500 looms in the Wood mill are busy and the Washington mill is understood to have added to its force during the last few days.

LOWER PRICES CAUSE
EXPORTS TO SHRINK

Reduction in prices is one of the chief causes of the fact that the value of finished manufactures exported from the United States was only \$92,000,000 in January, 1922, compared with \$299,000,000 in January, 1921. In many articles, says the Trade Record of the National City Bank of New York, the 1922 fall off was entirely due to the lower prices at which they were valued in the "official" export statement, and in most other cases the percentage of fall in values is much larger than in quantity.

Lumber exports, for example, show an increase of 70 per cent in quantity when comparing January, 1922, with January, 1921, but the 1922 value of lumber exported is slightly less than in 1921. Refined sugar exports in January, 1922, show an increase of 150 per cent quantity and but 5 per cent in value, when compared with the corresponding month of last year; cotton cloths show a reduction of 17 per cent in quantity and 50 per cent in value; mineral oils a reduction of 24 per cent in quantity and 50 per cent in value, while iron and steel sheets show an actual increase of 36 per cent in quantity and an actual reduction of 25 per cent in total value.

WYAGAMACK PULP & PAPER CO.

MONTREAL, April 10.—The Wyagamac Pulp & Paper Company has disposed of \$1,374,000 new securities to a syndicate of Montreal and Toronto houses. The proceeds of the issue will reimburse the company for expenditure on capital account for the installation of two paper machines, alterations to increase the capacity of original machines, necessary additions to plant, and new electrical equipment.

ARTIFICIAL SILK
INDUSTRY SHOWS
A MARKED GROWTHAmerican Business Expands as
Demand for Silk Hosiery and
Knitted Goods Rises

The artificial silk industry in the United States is rapidly becoming of importance. In 1921 artificial silk consumed in the United States totaled 19,000,000 pounds, or nearly half as much as natural raw silk, which was approximately 42,000,000 pounds. Both production and imports of fiber silk in 1921 were double those of 1920.

Two new plants with combined capacity of 5,000,000 pounds annually began operations during 1921, and the capacity of a third was nearly doubled. The total investment is now over \$50,000,000.

Artificial silk is a cellulose product obtained by dissolving vegetable fibers, the solution then being forced through minute holes into a solidifying bath. There are several processes, the most important of which are the viscose process, which utilizes wood fiber and the Chardonnet process for which cotton linters forms the base.

Artificial silk is a European invention, and the first American plant, that of Viscose Company, was started in 1911 as a branch of the British firm of Courtauld's, Ltd., which controls this process. Starting with 320,000 pounds, the production of this firm has steadily increased to 9,000,000 pounds annually in 1920 and nearly 15,000,000 in 1921.

Bright Outlook

The Viscose Company has outstanding capital of \$10,000,000. It has three plants in operation. The main factory at Marcus Hook, Pa., is undergoing large additions. The plant at Roanoke, Va., has just been doubled, and work in the new portion will be started May 1. The new plant at Lewistown, Pa., has been in operation only a year, and plans are on foot for doubling its capacity. The company is producing 60,000 pounds daily. Output in 1922 is expected to reach 24,000,000 pounds at capacity operation, and on completion of extensions under way capacity will be 32,000,000 pounds annually.

The second largest company is the Tubize Artificial Silk Company of America, an American company using the Chardonnet process under patents licensed from the parent company in Tubize, Belgium. Control is divided between Belgian and American directors, but most of the capital is American. The Belgian company has been operating for 20 years and has plants in Poland and Hungary as well as a factory in Tubize, which produces 10,000 pounds daily.

The American company was founded in 1920, with a capital of \$10,000,000, and factory at Hopewell, Va., built at a cost of \$7,000,000, has been operating since May, 1921, employing 2500. It is now producing 7000 pounds daily and has a capacity of 2,500,000 pounds a year.

Market Stable

The only important artificial silk company entirely American-owned is du Pont Fibresilk Company, organized in September, 1920. Capital authorized is \$10,000,000, of which \$3,500,000 is outstanding, all common stock, and application was made recently to increase the authorized capital to \$12,500,000. Du Pont de Nemours Company owns 60 per cent of the outstanding common stock.

The plant at Tonawanda, N. Y., near Buffalo, cost \$3,000,000 and is operating nearly at capacity at the rate of 1,500,000 pounds annually. There is also a plant at Cleveland, O., owned by Fibresilk Company, Ltd., with capacity of 1500 pounds daily, in which investment is about \$2,000,000.

The enormous growth of this industry is due largely to a great increase in production of silk hosiery and knitted sweaters and scarfs. Great improvement has been made in the quality of artificial fiber, so that it is not injured by water or dyes. It is similar to real silk in appearance, but has a higher luster and is used to make patterns in real silk fabrics.

In view of high prices and erratic fluctuations of real silk within the past few years the advantage of artificial silk in stabilizing manufacturing costs is apparent. Standard grades of artificial silk are stable around \$2.75 a pound, the highest level reached was \$4.95 at the peak of inflation. Real silk has fluctuated between \$6 and \$8 a pound within the past few months and reached a high of over \$16 in 1920.

Besides use in textiles, artificial silk process is used to make straw and millinery accessories, which form an important part of output.

CHICAGO BANK CLEARINGS

CHICAGO, April 10 (Special).—Chicago bank clearings last week totaled \$54,700,000, an increase of \$40,500,000 over the preceding week, and also a gain of \$42,100,000 over the corresponding week in 1921. The preceding week totaled \$38,600,000, a decline of \$1,100,000 from the preceding week, but an increase of \$4,500,000 over the corresponding week in 1921. The figures for the week, day by day, follow:

	Clearings	Balances
Monday.....	\$93,100,000	\$3,500,000
Tuesday.....	102,800,000	5,400,000
Wednesday.....	37,400,000	4,400,000
Thursday.....	37,200,000	4,200,000

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WESTERNERS LEAD
WRESTLING BOUTS

Capture Six Out of Eight National A. A. U. Championships at Boston

In the National Amateur Athletic Union wrestling tournament, held at the Boston Young Men's Christian Association Saturday afternoon and evening, six of the eight championships were won by westerners. Valentine Vosen, Illinois Athletic Club star, earned the judges' decision in the 115-pound class, over C. H. Hovies. Morningside A. C., New York. Vosen won his way to the final by defeating John George, Greek America A. C., and Hovies by beating George Lechurs, Chicago Turngemeinde, Central A. A. U. champion.

Fred Meyers, Chicago Hebrew Institute, duplicated his feat of a year ago by capturing first honors in two classes, the 192-pound and the heavyweight. He took by westerners three 10m. bouts and two 15m. finals.

B. L. Shurtliff '23 and John F. Spellman '24, two Brown University football players, forced the champion in two of the bouts. Shurtliff faced the champion in the first semi-final in the heavyweight class and forced the Chicagoan to the limit to gain the decision.

Spellman, after defeating C. A. C. Eastman '23, Harvard, in the 1922 semi-final, met Meyers in the final and put up a great battle, but the superior skill of the champion gave him the bout on the judges' decision. Meyers' other victory was won by a decision over C. W. Strack, Newark, N. J., Y. M. C. A., in the heavyweight class.

In the fastest final bout of the evening, Emil B. Wolf, Manchester, N. H., Y. M. C. A., defeated Peter Smith, Boys Club, New York, in the 160-pound class. Wolf entered the match with the determination to throw his opponent as soon as possible, which he succeeded in doing in 1m. 49s., pinning Smith's shoulders to the mat with a head chancery and cross body hold. Wolf is the only New Englander who captured a championship in this year's meet.

In the 147 and 175-pound classes the championships were awarded by default. Russel Vis, Los Angeles A. C., defending his title in the 147-pound class against John Angelo, Greek American A. C., had to put up a strong battle. Angelo was forced to retire after wrestling for 5m. 22s. Frank Wolf, Boys Club, New York, was forced to retire in the 175-pound class after grappling with Paul Berlenback, New York A. C. for 3m. 22s. Berlenback was a member of the United States Olympic team at Antwerp.

The only real upset of the evening came in the 125-pound class final, when John Hurmerick, Los Angeles A. C., holder of the 125-pound championship, was defeated on a decision by Andrew Callas, Greek Olympic A. C., Chicago.

Robt. L. Reed '25, Oregon Agricultural College, holder of the national 125-pound title and the only collegiate winner of the meet, furnished what was considered by many the best match of the evening in the 125-pound class final, when he defeated Philip Hart, Boys Club, New York. The judges disagreed, but the referee awarded him the decision. Reed came through the preliminaries and semi-final in good style, and the spectators' enthusiasm ran high. The summary:

NATIONAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Round

115-Pound Class—Valentine Vosen, Illinois A. C., defeated C. H. Hovies, Morningside A. C., New York, judges' decision. 125-Pound Class—Andrew Callas, Greek Olympic A. C., Chicago, defeated John Hurmerick, Los Angeles A. C., judges' decision.

135-Pound Class—Robin L. Reed, Oregon Agricultural College, defeated Philip Hart, Boys Club, New York, referee's decision.

147-Pound Class—Russell Vis, Los Angeles A. C., defeated John Angelo, Greek American A. C., New York, default. Time—5m. 22s.

160-Pound Class—Emil B. Wolf, Manchester, N. H., Y. M. C. A., defeated Peter Smith, Boys Club, New York, Time—1m. 49s.

175-Pound Class—Paul Berlenback, New York A. C., defeated Frank Wolf, Boys Club, New York, default. Time—3m. 22s.

Heavyweight Class—Fred Meyers, Chicago Hebrew Institute, defeated John F. Spellman, Brown University, judges' decision.

Heavyweight Class—Fred Meyers, Chicago Hebrew Institute, defeated C. W. Strack, Newark, N. J., Y. M. C. A., judges' decision.

BARNES RETURNS TO
PELHAM GOLF CLUB

NEW YORK, April 10.—J. M. Barnes, United States open golf champion, has returned to his post at the Pelham Club, completing the longest playing tour ever made by a golfer.

Accompanied by Jack Hutchinson, the Glen View "Chicago" professional who captured the British open title at St. Andrews last year, Barnes started out at the close of last golf season. They played in western Canada and along the west coast of the United States, then spent several months in the southern states. Their tour carried them more than 10,000 miles.

Barnes and Hutchinson played in many matches, losing but few. Hutchinson won the California northern state open championship and Barnes was victor in the California open. Barnes said last night that he was not certain that he would be able to go abroad this year to play in the British open title tournament.

PENN STATE MEN ON TRIP

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., April 10.—A squad of Pennsylvania State College track athletes left today for the annual southern trip. The first stop will be Washington, where Georgetown University will be met Wednesday in a dual meet. On Saturday Coach Martin's men will meet the Virginia Polytechnic Institute of Blacksburg. About 20 men are in the squad.

College Swimmers
Change Their Rules

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK CITY, April 10.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association held yesterday afternoon in the trophy room of the New York Athletic Club it was voted that the world's standards for relay racing set by the Yale swimmers during the past season for distances from 250 yards to one mile, should be listed as "noteworthy performances" and not as "intercollegiate records." The reason for this, as was pointed out in a report from Frank J. Sullivan of Princeton University, exists in the fact that relays of over 200 yards are not on the regular intercollegiate program of events, and hence there can be no official sanction of records for longer distances.

Another important matter in reference to records was brought forward in connection with the use of watches in timing. Three watches will be used as heretofore; but the previously existing rule that no record is to be accepted unless all of the watches equal or surpass the time to be accepted was struck out. If two of the three watches agree, their time is to be taken as the official time, and if none of them agree then that designated by the intermediate watch is to be accepted, not only as the time of the particular race, but for all official records as well. Before the abolition of the rule referred to it was possible for a discrepancy to exist between the time received as that of the meet and that acceptable for a record. It was further agreed that no record should be recognized as official unless the watches of all the timers had been examined by the chief timer and regulated according to the slowest watch of the three.

The association passed another rule to the effect that intercollegiate records of noteworthy performances may be established at any open meet; and that national intercollegiate records may be made in any event by any of the colleges if two weeks' notice be given to associate members of the time and place of the event, in order that they may have opportunity to enter.

The motion was brought up on the floor to reduce the number of points allowed for the 200-yard relay race, so that instead of giving eight points as heretofore, only five points should be set. It was argued that this would standardize the point system with that of the other collegiate associations, and would tend to prevent a college from winning a meet by taking but one first place in addition to the relay. There seemed to be no concurrence of opinion on this subject, however, and the matter was laid on the table for the next meeting.

It was moved and passed that Yale University should be officially recognized as swimming champions of the league for the year; and that Princeton University should have the water-polo honors.

The business of the meeting concluded by providing that there should be two regular meetings each year as before. The first one will take place as usual on the first Sunday in October; but the second, instead of occurring on the day of the individual intercollegiate championships, will be held on the first Sunday in March. This is for the purpose of giving the officials and coaches plenty of time in making arrangements for the championships, which are always held during the latter part of the month named.

Andrew Wilson Jr., Yale, '13, was re-elected president of the association; and Goulding K. Wright, Princeton, '13, will continue as secretary-treasurer.

LAWN BOWLING

RULES AMENDED

Adopt Regulation Similar to 'Hog Line' in Curling

TORONTO, Ont., April 9 (Special).—At the annual meeting of the Dominion Lawn Bowling Association held here yesterday the proposal that the playing rules be amended to include a rule similar to the "hog line" in curling was unanimously adopted. The rule is in vogue in Great Britain carrying considerable weight with the delegates in attendance. In the future a bowl must go at least 45 feet toward the kitty, or otherwise it will be considered the same as a ditcher and removed from the green.

The new executive was instructed to take out a federal charter and to issue new rule books. It was decided to ask each affiliated association to nominate seven delegates to the annual meeting in future years, and the executive was increased from three to five members exclusive of the officers. The Quebec Provincial Association applied for and was granted affiliation. The officers elected were:

Honorary president, Dr. W. English, Hamilton; president, Thomas Thauham, Brampton; vice-president, E. P. Atkinson, Toronto; secretary-treasurer, C. O. Knowles, Toronto; executive, John Mitchell, A. E. J. Blackman, F. J. Rowland, Clayton R. Smith and W. J. McCaffrey.

BOSTON DEFEATS GEORGETOWN

The Boston University rifle team decisively defeated the Georgetown shooters on Saturday, with a score of 498 to 486. On March 11 the two teams scored a tie of 500 to 500 in the shoot between Georgetown and Yale Saturday, the Georgetown score was used against B. U. for the rematch. Yale had been shooting with a perfect score of 500 in this last shoot. Since the defeat of Yale by the B. U. team in the five-stage contest, the Boston riflemen have not been shooting as well, as only three of the five shot perfect scores of 100 each. These were R. C. Smith, F. H. Woodward, and M. S. Thompson. R. E. Dustin and Capt. Frank Anselmo dropped one point, scoring 99 each.

WATER POLO CHIEF PICKED

PRINCETON, N. J., April 6.—Frederick Morris Phillips, of Philadelphia, last night was elected captain of the Princeton University water polo team for next year. Phillips, a junior, played eight forward on this year's championship sextet.

STANFORD BEATS
CALIFORNIA NINE

Former Wins by Driving in Four Runs in the Fifth Inning

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., April 8 (Special).—By driving in four runs in the fifth inning and playing an errorless contest, the Leland Stanford University baseball nine defeated the University of California varsity team here today by a score of 5 to 3. Guy Draper '19, Stanford, and Michael Morrow '22, University of California, broke even in a nine-inning pitcher's battle, in which both veterans allowed seven hits and got four strikeouts. Draper reached first base on every trip to the plate, making one run and two hits. Morrow faced his rival in the eighth inning and smashed out a home run, bringing in Harold Makin '22.

Until the last of the fifth inning neither team scored, the playing being airtight. At this time the Cardinal batsmen took advantage of several costly mistakes by the California infielders. A base on balls and a first baseman's error put two men on bases, and the hit and run play filled the bases. Elmer E. Mallot '22, hit a grounder and P. C. Heckendorf '23, beat the throw to the plate. A long fly by Tyler Woodward '24, permitted Draper to reach home. The scoring carnival ended after E. F. Mitchell '20, had crossed the plate on Capt. George Green's grounder, which was thrown wild.

The Blue and Gold batters started off strongly in the seventh inning. Thompson connected for a triple and tallied California's first run when George Makin '22, hit for two bases. In Stanford's half of the inning, Woodward laid down a sacrifice bunt, advanced to third on a sacrifice and made the Cardinal's last run on Green's single to left field. During the last of the eighth inning, the California outfield, which played in a stellar fashion throughout the game, prevented their opponents from collecting several more runs. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Stanford .. 0 0 0 4 0 1 0 x—5 7 0
California. 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0—3 7 7
Batteries—Draper and Green; Morrow and Thompson.

JOHNS HOPKINS WINS
LACROSSE GAME, 11-2

BALTIMORE, Md., April 8.—To Johns Hopkins University goes the honor of being the first team able to defeat the combined Oxford-Cambridge University lacrosse team on its tour of the United States, as the local university won from the visitors here today, 11 to 2.

Johns Hopkins attack was at its very best, shot two goals in the first six minutes of play, and scored five goals in the first half and six in the second. The summary:

JOHNS HOPKINS

Oxford-Cambridge
McDaniel, B. 1b. Wabrough
Bauerndmidt, '0h. 2b. Pearson
Turnbull, fa. 3b. Mea
Griffiths, sa. 4b. Neale
Burham, c. 5b. Bennett
Murphy, id. 6b. Hopkins
Benedict, id. 7b. Switzer
Zoller, id. 8b. Coates
Turner, cp. 9b. Galt
Bachman, p. 10b. Menno
Routon, g. 11b. Lett
Score—Johns Hopkins University 11, Oxford-Cambridge University 2.
McDaniel 2, Burnham 2, Turnbull 2, Bauerndmidt 2, Griffiths, Coates for Johns Hopkins; Wabrough 2 for Oxford-Cambridge. Referee—Casper Wiley. Time—Two 30-m. periods.

ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE CANADIAN I. A. U.

MONTREAL, Que., April 9 (Special).—The important question of whether freshmen will be allowed to compete on first teams of the universities composing the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union was discussed at the annual meeting of that organization here yesterday.

It was decided that the rule which now permits the first-year men to play on the first teams would remain unchanged. The inclusion of freshmen on the teams has helped all three of the universities during the past year. Queens particularly and there was very little support for the proposal. The executive officers of the union are: President, Professor Brown, McGill; vice-president, Professor Bruce, Queen's; secretary-treasurer, Professor Mackenzie, Toronto.

It was expected that an application for membership would be received from the University of Montreal, which is a French-Canadian college, but the latter institution is as yet apparently unable to show the required athletic organization that the intercollegiate union demands. The Montreal university applied for membership in the hockey association early in the winter but was refused until such time as they could show the proper organization.

NUNES WILL CAPTAIN
N. Y. A. C. FOILS TEAM

NEW YORK, April 10.—Leo Nunes of the New York A. C. has been chosen captain of the Mercury Foot foils team, which will engage a team of Cuban fencers in an international tournament here next month. Chauncey McPherson, national epee and saber champion, will captain the saber team. A captain for the combined team will be selected at a meeting of the New York A. C. tournament committee probably within a week. Judges for the matches will be selected from among the most prominent fencers and followers of the blade sport in New York and other cities.

Stedford Pitt, former junior national three-weapon champion and a medal winner in national senior championships with both foils and saber, has been added to the New York A. C. team. Pitt will compete in sabers.

GOULD DEFENDS
HIS COURT TITLE

Defeats Morgan in the Challenge Round by Decisive Scores, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 10.—Jay Gould will retain the title of United States court tennis champion, which he has held since 1906, for at least one more year. On Saturday the champion easily defeated Hewitt Morgan in the challenge round of the national tennis tournament here by the decisive scores of 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

Gould has never been beaten in this country since he first acquired the championship. If memory serves, he once lost a match to E. H. Miles in London, but he has not only been the possessor of all the national laurels in competition, but until he let it go by default to George F. Covey of London, he was the world's open champion as well. Gould's immediate predecessor in the amateur championship was Charles E. Sands, who defeated as referee at the big match. Sands won the title in 1905 from Joshua Crane, who had held the honors in preceding years. Crane was also present at the championship match.

The main reason why Gould won so easily was that he was able at all stages of the match to assume the offensive. Morgan's lack of aggressive services kept him constantly on the defensive. Morgan used the side wall delivery and was unable to impart sufficient effectiveness to it to worry Gould. The latter was always able to beat completely set for his return. Thus, even on the hazard side of the net he was constantly the aggressor. This gave him an overwhelming advantage. On the railroad service which the champion himself employs with such skill, he, of course, had a potent asset. Gould made only a single clear service, but such was the accuracy and the pace of his delivery that Morgan was forced many times into netting the return.

Another big factor in Gould's success was the manner in which he hammered Morgan's backhand. The champion drove the ball repeatedly to the left hand corner of his opponent's court and applied such vigor to his strokes that Morgan could make only feeble attempts at a reply. Time after time Gould scored in this manner. His drives were low and placed with considerable speed. In fact, a very large percentage of the shots that Gould sent over the net were attacking shots, and the champion controlled them beautifully.

Morgan's racket work is always skillful. The Harvard man is one of the cleverest performers in indoor court games in the country. But Gould was so far his superior in the execution of his shots as well as in the forcefulness of his play as to make his opponent appear deceptively like a novice. Morgan is far from being that, but there was that much difference in the two games. Gould is still so far ahead of any of his competitors in court tennis that, in effect, "there is no second." The point score and stroke analysis follows:

First Set
Jay Gould..... 7 4 1 5 5 4—32-5
Hewitt Morgan..... 4 3 1 1—22-5

Stroke analysis—Gould—1 deans; 1 grille, placement off; 1 grille, 3 chances won; 2 chances lost; 4 nets; 6 other placements; service ace. Morgan—3 deans; 3 placements off; 2 chances won; 4 chances lost; 14 nets; 1 out; 8 other placements.

Second Set
Jay Gould..... 4 3 3 4 5—32-6
Hewitt Morgan..... 0 5 5 0 1 3—15-6

Stroke analysis—Gould—3 winning galleries; 1 deans; 2 grilles; 2 placements off; 1 grille; 5 chances won; 4 nets; 2 out; 7 other placements. Morgan—1 deans; 3 chances won; 1 chance lost; 10 nets; 1 out; 4 other placements; 1 service ace.

Third Set
Jay Gould..... 4 4 5 4 4—25-6
Hewitt Morgan..... 1 2 3 0 0—8-0

Stroke analysis—Gould—2 chances won; 2 nets; 8 other placements. Morgan—1 deans; 1 grille; 2 chances lost; 11 nets; 1 out; 3 other placements.

Weissmuller Lowers
His Own Record

Wins the National A. A. U. 220-Yard Free Style Swim

DETROIT, Mich., April 8 (Special).—John Weissmuller, Illinois Athletic Club's brilliant swimmer, lowered his own world's record by 2-5s. while winning the National Amateur Athletic Union 220-yard free-style championship in 2m. 17-5s. at the Detroit Athletic Club tonight.

Ferdinand Ehrlich, Detroit Athletic Club, was second, 14 yards behind Weissmuller, and A. G. Moore, Indiana University, was third. Although present, Norman Ross of Chicago did not compete.

Mrs. Vonnie Malcomson, Detroit, again won the Woman's Central Amateur Athletic Union diving championship.

The Detroit Athletic Club's swimmers defeated the Toronto Young Men's Athletic Association in a dual meet, 44 to 24.

YALE NINE DUE AT MACON

MACON, Ga., April 10.—Thirty-eight candidates for the Yale baseball team are to arrive here today for their spring training. Games with a number of southern colleges will be played here.

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BUTLER COACH
FAVORS KICKING

Says Officials Should Have National Interpretation of Rules

INDIANAPOLIS, April 8.—An annual council of officials for the uniform national interpretation of football rules is proposed by H. O. Page, Butler College coach and former coach at University of Chicago.

"Teams may play the same football east and west," says Coach Page, "but provincial officials will sometimes upset an entire game by unusual interpretations of the rules. Recognized officials should get together each year for an interpretation council, as is done in the Western Conference. All four officials ought to be carefully selected. Responsible and intelligent officials can sometimes make a game."

"The kick should not be taken out of football," Coach Page declared, commenting on rules changed for the 1922 football season. "I regard the chances of scoring a point after a touchdown under the new rules as about one in three," he continued. "A good drop-kicker ought to be able to raise this average for an individual team."

"It would be a mistake to legislate the kick out of the game altogether. I believe most teams next fall will use the kick most frequently to score a point after a touchdown, although there is opportunity always for a daring pass over the goal line of a spectacular trick scrimmage play."

"The shift rule will save a lot of coaches considerable time hitherto spent in teaching their teams the shift rhythms. In order to make the shift rule effective, officials should see that in the execution of any shift the players come to a dead stop. The importance and responsibility of the head linesman is thus increased by the new rules."

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Harvard 8, Providence 0.
Pennsylvania 6, Dartmouth 5.
Princeton 7, Lehigh 1.
Yale 5, Fordham 4.
West Point 11, City College 0.
Penn State 6, Juniata 4.
Cornell 6, Ann Arbor 4.
Catholic 3, Vermont 2 (11 innings).
Lafayette 9, Gettysburg 5.
Ursinus 6, Rutgers 4.
Tufts 5, Northeastern 1.
Columbia 6, New York 0 (11 innings).
Bowdoin 5, Delaware 2.

LEHIGH DEFEATS RUTGERS

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 8.—Lehigh defeated Rutgers at lacrosse on Saturday afternoon by 2 to 1. Captain Strauch accounted for two of Lehigh's goals and Muzakakis for the third. Kelley was the sole scorer for the Scarlet.

NORTH AND SOUTH
TENNIS COMMENCES

First Matches Today—Topping Takes Golf Title

PINEHURST, N. C., April 10.—The last regular tournament on the season's tennis and golf schedule here will begin today, when the first-round matches of the fourth annual United North and South tennis tournament will be played. The program will last throughout the week and includes men's singles, women's singles, men's doubles, mixed doubles. The Women's Challenge Cup, to be won three years, is played for in the women's singles. Some of the leading talent of the country is listed to compete for the various trophies.

Henry J. Topping of Greenwich, Conn., is the new North and South amateur champion, having defeated Fillmore K. Robeson, Rochester, N. Y., in the finals of the first 16 on Saturday. The match was at 36 holes, and the victory was gained on the sixteenth green by 4 and 2.

Topping, who has won the same title before and who once was beaten in the finals for the same crown by Robeson, fought an uphill battle in the afternoon, inasmuch as he was three down at the conclusion of the morning round. Topping's outgoing nine of 37 in the afternoon put him one up at the turn and from then on he was never headed. The winner increased his lead to 2 up at the 10th and to 3 up at the 15th, lost the 14th, took the 15th with a 3 and won by 4 and 2 on the 15th green, when Robeson, who had played for a 5 and missed, conceded a long putt to Topping, who had two shots left for a half and a win by 3 and 2. The cards:

MORNING ROUND

Topping, out..... 4 5 4 6 3 7 4—40
Robeson, out..... 5 4 5 4 3 6 3—38
Topping, in..... 5 5 5 4 4 4 5—42
Robeson, in..... 6 4 5 4 4 4 5—39-77

AFTERNOON ROUND

Topping, out..... 4 5 5 5 3 5 4—37
Robeson, out..... 4 5 4 5 4 6 5—44-1
Topping, in..... 5 4 4 4 6 6
Robeson, in..... 6 5 4 5 4 6

NAVY ROWS TECHNOLOGY APRIL 29

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 8.—Although the contract has not been formally approved, United States Naval Academy oarsmen will entertain crews of Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the opening of the aquatic season at Annapolis, April 29.

Technology will send two crews and there will be two triangular events that will make the inaugural a big day here. The varsity eight will be pitted against both the varsity and second varsity crews of midshipmen while the second best crew of the Bostonians will two against Navy's third crew and the "plebes."

WOMEN'S FIELD
SPORTS REGULATED

Amateur Athletic Union to Control Track and Field Events in Near Future

NEW YORK, April 8.—Women's track and field athletics will not be governed by a special organization this year, but will probably be standardized and controlled by the Amateur Athletic Union, as the result of an agreement arrived at in a meeting of representatives on Saturday at the Hotel McAlpin. The A. A. U. called the meeting because of the apparent need of some uniform system of supervision in women's athletics of this kind.

Women athletes, especially girl athletes, have of late years been going in more and more for track and field events. But athletic directors having girls under their charge have been far from unanimous as to what distances girls should run, what weights should be adopted, and what limits in general should be placed on events participated in by women and girls.

The matter had been taken up with the Amateur Athletic Union, and it was due to this that Pres. William C. Prout called yesterday's meeting, which was an informal affair, attended by Amateur Athletic Union officials, and supervisors of athletics for girls from various cities in the metropolitan area, from New England and Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. As President Prout put it, the Amateur Athletic Union would be glad to take women's track and field athletics under its wing as it had swimming for women, but that it must first have a warrant for presuming to do so.

After each of the directors present had expressed himself or herself, as the case might be, in favor of having the Amateur Athletic Union undertake the necessary standardization of women's athletic organizations with a view to the standardization of events for women.

In response to this request, President Prout announced that he would appoint a committee, composed of persons interested in the movement, to study the matter, and to report to the national body in the fall. The annual meeting of the association will be held in November, when the report will be considered, and accepted, the necessary changes and bylaws will be made.

The A. A. U. took over the control of women's swimming in 1914, and if it decides to take control also of field and track athletics for women, drafting suitable rules and preparing schedules, women's athletes will be practically in the hands of the national body, since, with the exception of basketball, women and girls are not, in the main, going in for sports outside of swimming and track and field pastimes, and golf and tennis, which later are under the control of special organizations.

QUEEN'S RECEIVE "YALE" HONOR

KINGSTON, Ont., April 9 (Special).—A greatly appreciated recognition of the friendship between Yale and Queen's Colleges of Canada was made yesterday on Saturday when the Athletic Union of the local university received a "Yale" banner since 1897. "There has been considerable inter-collegiate relations this past season, between the two colleges and it is the tradition of the local university to strengthen relations in future years." The banner will be displayed in a prominent place in the university hall.

TILDEN DEFEATS RICHARDS
BALTIMORE, April 8.—Wimbledon Tilden 2d, national tennis champion, today proved his superiority over Vincent Richards by defeating him, 6-2, 7-6, 6-4, at the altimeter Country Club. Richards made his opponent display his best tennis.

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WAGES IS ISSUE IN BRITISH LOCKOUT

Question of Machine Operation Lies at the Bottom of the Engineers' Struggle

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 17.—To understand and appreciate the present engineers' lockout it is necessary to go back a few years, to 1897, when the last great engineering struggle was fought out, ostensibly on the eight-hour day, but in reality on the question of the manning of machines. As was the case 25 years ago, the fundamental point at issue has remained hidden. The question is, who is to man the machines which are employed in making his business, and consequently, thinks wise and proper to introduce? Is the machine to be regarded as a major machine for which the full trade union journeyman rate shall apply; or is it to be manned by a large section of the service of a semi-skilled operator and, consequently, a much lower rate of wage?

Wages Is Issue

The problem, in the last analysis, is one affecting wages, and there is little to be gained in laboring or attempting to hide that disagreeable fact. In passing, it may be useful to remark that if, as will most probably be the case, the unions are defeated on this occasion, the struggle will not be over. The last great struggle on this self-same question proves that. Beaten in 1897, the operative engineers, on the employers' own showing, have yet managed to obtain control of machines which, on June 25, 1900, M. Smith

should be operated by semi-skilled men. Representatives of employers and the unions have met Dr. Macnamara, Minister of Labor, who was instrumental in getting the parties to meet in conference again after negotiations had broken down. For the moment, however, that is not agreed possible to come to an agreement, with the result that at the time of writing the lockout is in operation.

Both parties to the dispute have issued statements to the press and it is from these that the following emerges. Sir Allan Stewart has stated that there emerges into the light of day the underlying reasons which have inspired the present policy.

Union Control Resented

As an instance of the manner in which the unions are usurping the managerial functions of employers, the case of the machine is quoted, where the unions insist upon a certain class of skill, which in the opinion of the management, is entirely unsuitable. Stated thus, it would appear as if the unions were deliberately interfering with the duties of the machine shop foreman in that they were attempting to place an unsuitable operator to work the machine.

The union reply is that they have no intention of interfering with the management's selection of the individual or class of workman, but that, whoever is selected, they reserve to themselves the right to insist upon the district rate of wages being paid, and that the standards of the operative engineers shall not be undermined by the introduction of cheap labor on machine tools for which they claim, as major machines, full journeyman's rates.

"The employers' position, briefly put, is that first, they provide the machine, and, therefore, have a right to employ a man to work it; second, in so doing, they are not to encroach on the work of skilled mechanics; and third, that the retention of the trade of the country demands that such machines should be operated by men equipped to their fullest extent by specialized training, as lower than those of the skilled mechanic. To which we (the union) reply that we have an interest in the trade and a property in our skill which we would consider comparatively useless by the specialization suggested; second, that it is really a question of wages; and third, that we are not averse to machinery, but, on the contrary, and subject to the safe operation of the machines, are willing to assist in its development to the fullest capability."

This was written in 1897, in the monthly journal of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and holds true today.

As already stated, the unions, although forced to submit to the employers' terms in 1897, have recovered their ground since their defeat, particularly in the north, where they have compelled the introduction of modern tools and tools that the average British engineering employer had never seen outside the pages of a technical journal.

Heritage of War

Swept by the tide of events he found himself scrapping obsolete tools and replacing them with modern ones at a time when the engineers were at the height of their power, and therefore in a position to insist upon the payment of full journeyman rates for those on whose behalf, in normal circumstances, no such claim would be made. There is no denying the fact that skilled journeyman rates are operating on machines requiring little training and

It is one of the heritages of war, the Amalgamated Engineering Union peculiarly placed, inasmuch as, in consequence of the wave of industrial union policy, it admitted to its ranks skilled and semi-skilled men, many of whom were not entitled to the full applicable only to the fully qualified and legitimately apprenticed engineer.

A solution of the difficulty appears to center round a return to the status quo of 1914. Whatever improvements the unions were able to effect prior to the war, they are now forced to retain under economic conditions, and these they are entitled to retain.

On the other hand, the employers cannot be wise if, instead of taking advantage of the unprecedented state of the trade and financial affairs of the country, they force their demands upon a absolute free hand, they agreed to compromise on the above basis.

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It was further decided that the

communicate with the Secretariat of the International Postal Union, in order to call that union's attention to the fact that, although it is impossible

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

Third International
Print-Makers' Show
Opens in Los Angeles

RUSKIN, not understanding, called etching "the art of scratch"; and it is perhaps due to the same cause that through all the years of the development of print making, the full appreciation of this aristocracy of the arts has been confined to a limited but ever widening circle of admirers.

By common consent the invention and first use of wood-engraving is ascribed to the Chinese who were printing from wood blocks as early as the tenth century. Gradually the knowledge of the art seeped through Korea into Japan where it was seized upon and developed to a degree of perfection which has not been surpassed and is not equaled by the artists of that country today.

Various Metal Plate Methods

Sometime in the fifteenth century an Italian discovered the process of printing from an engraved metal plate, from which discovery developed, in time, dry point, soft ground aquatint and a variety of methods and combination of methods. From Italy it was an easy matter for the art to spread to Spain and France, to the Dutch and Flemish artists and later to England and America.

Germany claims the first use of wood engraving in Europe and the art of engraving in mezzotint was discovered by one Count Ludwig von Siegen, who published the first such print in 1642, a portrait of "Amelia Landgrave of Hesse." Lithography, an accidental discovery, was perfected by its discoverer, Alois Senefelder, who, while living at Munich, one day hastily wrote his washing list on a stone and found, on experimenting, that a print could be made in this way.

Such is the superficial history of print making, to the production of which, at some time, almost every artist has, with varying success, tried his hand. While it may be going too far to say that every artist has made prints, one thing we can safely say and that is that no successful print maker has not first made of himself a proficient artist. "If you cannot sketch, you cannot etch," says Hamerton. It is this tradition of artistic culture in the background of all prints that makes them so much to be admired and desired, and their makers, having come to realize the "infinite suggestibility of common things" have by the simplicity of composition placed their product in the same class with that too rare and delectable thing, a well written light essay.

A Wide Membership

Eight years ago was organized, in Los Angeles, a group of artists who had as their object the furtherance of the art of print making. From this little local band of 14 has grown, through these turbulent years, when the international thought was far from the etching needle, a society whose active membership numbers 117 artists in Australia, Belgium, England, France, Italy, Canada and the United States.

They exhibit etchings, block prints and lithographs and maintain traveling exhibits, open only to members, of which there are now four on circuit, and during the last three years, international exhibitions, which are open to all the world.

Imagine a room 50 by perhaps 200 feet long with unobstructed wall space, supplemented by several screens of no small size, and you have the Gallery of Fine Arts at the Los Angeles Museum. Picture a double tier of prints, running completely around the wall and screens and overflowing into a print room that was probably designed for such exhibitions, and you have the third international exhibit. Consider that in the store rooms of the museum, waiting to be returned to their owners are close to 400 more prints, all of a certain merit, including the submitted output of one entire country, and you have the standard set by the jury of selection, who after two 12-hour days of deliberation, chose the 451 prints now hung.

Australian Group

Realizing this, it would be sheer impudence for one not an expert on the subject of prints, to more than write his impressions of this astonishing collection.

The 35 samples of Australian work (the prints are hung according to countries) were submitted by members of the Australian Painter-Etcher Society. This means, if they keep to the tradition of the name, that they work directly from nature or the model, and may account for a charming freshness and directness. Australia was a pleasant surprise. Why is it that some of us persist in the idea that Australia is still one of the larger South Sea Islands?

True to the English form all through the show they have confined themselves to the metal work and while no prizes were awarded them, their work is uniformly high. While a few subjects show the etcher is a frequenter of London, most of them have been done close at home, at Melbourne and Sydney or in the bush country.

French Modernism

The exhibition from France is smaller this year than last and is the only country that shows a good deal of the "modern" tendency that we have heard of vaguely as making French art a little difficult to understand. Of the 55 prints all but three (lithographs) are etchings or their close relatives, the dry point and soft ground. While there is nothing of special note, the French school is ably represented.

The characteristics of the early Italian school were dignity of composition and style coupled with an old-world regard for good drawing, which still governs the Italian artist today. The group from Italy was too small; one wishes there had been more of them. There is something



Some Outstanding Prints at the
Los Angeles Exhibit

Upper—"The Giant Stride," by John Platt, Edinburgh, Scotland; Winner of Los Angeles Gold Medal for the Best Print in the Exhibit

Center Left—"Betty," Dry Point by Sidney Tushingham, A. R. E., England

Center Right—"Grim Spain, Segovia," Etching by Ernest Roth, United States

Below—"A Wessex Valley," by Alfred Hartley, R. E., England, Winner for Alton S. Clark Prize for Best Color Etching

so sure about their work that it cannot help but make for a better standard for the collector or print maker. Sigmund Lipinsky was given honorable mention for his etching of several wonderfully drawn figures, and Benvenuto D'Artoni had a fine etching of the Arch of Titus. Four animal etchings by Pietro Pietra, as well as figures by Edoardo Del Neri, Carbonati, Mauroner, and Mazzoni-Zarini complete the Italian exhibit.

Belgium, Holland, and Sweden had small exhibits—all good. Two large etchings by Hjalmar Molin, done in a shade of golden brown, showed skill and deep religious feeling. They were studies of the "Porch of Coronation, Burgos, Spain," and "Spain During Holy Week."

Fine British Showing

England with her colonies, Australia and the Dominion of Canada occupy about a fourth of the entire exhibition. It is very evident that her graphic arts, like her morning drumbeat, are "following the sun and keeping company with the hours." Proud as one justly is of the American exhibit, one must bow gracefully before that of England.

Two of the three prizes offered went to English artists and four of the six "honorable mentions." The Alton S. Clark prize for the best color etching was awarded to Alfred Hartley for his "A Wessex Valley," which showed, through a group of bare tree trunks in a dull red, the pleasant valley with its meandering stream and browsing sheep. The medal of California gold offered by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce for the best print was, after some deliberation, there being so many good prints, finally given to John Platt of Edinburgh, Scot., for his color block, "The Giant Stride." The decision in this case rested on the exceptional technical ability shown.

Honorable mention was given Percy Robertson, R. E., for his etchings and soft ground work showing London and Edinburgh scenes, as well as to Ethel Gabela (Mrs. John Copley) for lithograph work, and to Martin Hardie, R. E., for etching and dry point.

Edward Lawrenson's aquatint, which received honorable mention, is a very beautiful thing. One returns to it for solace when unable to grasp anything more of the endless prints. In this very difficult medium the English have shown themselves exceptionally sure. "Gorges of the Tarn" is an ambitious landscape capably done in rich warm tones. So is "St. Paul's From Waterloo Bridge."

The British taste is conservative in its prints as in all things. They have realized the value of the things that lie about them, and have made a pictorial record of their people and country. A walk through their exhibit is as comforting as a quiet afternoon with Thomas Hardy.

American Color Blocks

Rounding the corner on the last lap of the tour is a complete wall devoted to Canada and the United States, filled with prints to the number of nearly 300. Regretting that they could not be exhibited separately, it at least shows that art knows no boundary line between the Dominion and the States. There is every kind of medium used and an endless variety of subject. If England surpasses in aquatint, America has done wonderful work in the development of color block work which shows careful execution and splendid color harmony. The wood block work of Frances Gearhart and of Margaret Petterson are particularly good while the block prints of Charles Bartlett have all the rich color of the oriental subjects he portrays.

The O'Malley prize of \$100 for the best etching was awarded to Ros Partridge for his print of Mills Hall seen through the dividing trunk of a huge live oak that must have been old when Mills Hall was but a thought. To Ernest Roth, who has been sketching in Italy and Spain, was awarded the prize offered for the encouragement of American art by Dr. William Alanson Bryan, director of the Los Angeles Museum.

The prizes offered this year, com-

bined with the generous attitude of the museum, which assumes all expense, other than the first mailing, of all accepted and unaccepted prints submitted, has aroused the interest of artists all over the world. The prints now hanging represent eight different countries. All things being so favorable it would hardly be safe to say just what may develop in the future for the Print Makers Society of California.

J. A. S.

Limoges Enamels

The pendant was the favorite jewel of the Renaissance, on which was lavished an amazing wealth of fertile invention and surpassing craftsmanship. The Waddesden collection, which was recently opened in London, the finest examples of Limoges enamels by the great families Pénicaud, Nouaillier, Limousin, Raymond, Courtey, Court and Landin. The accession of Francis I saw this superb art developed at Limoges, and it is possible the Venetians—through their experience as glass workers—had originated the idea of using enamel as a paint somewhat toward the close of the fifteenth century. But, of course, the art in a wider sense had previously been practiced by the Egyptians, Assyrians and Greeks, while Ireland, Byzantium and Carvingia contributed some wonderful examples in the art of Cloisonné enamel, the precursor to that of Limoges.

American Mural Painting
Survey at Chicago Institute

CHICAGO, March 28 (Special Correspondence)—With the coming of Maxfield Parrish's notable mural painting "Old King Cole," from its original setting in New York, to supplement the works of the Society of American Mural Painters at the Architectural Exhibition at the Art Institute, there is a new awakening of interest in the national progress of the art. "Old King Cole," a diverting subject executed on three large panels, is a fine example of the mural works done by Mr. Parrish, presenting his style of composition and treatment of color with dignity and some nobility. Mr. Parrish studied with Howard Pyle, kept his originality and a manner essentially his own, and in the recent quarter of a century has won a distinguished place especially in illustration.

Near by, by chance is a contrasting mural that does not suffer, neither does it take away from the merits of Mr. Parrish's special gifts. The difference is too great. It is the mural painted by Boutet de Monvel, "Jeanne d'Arc at the Court of King Louis," intended for the chapel at Dom Remy. The drawing of numerous figures, the color scheme in pale tones, the exacting devotion to detail point to another realm of the art of the mural painter. Boutet de Monvel of France painted as definitely in a way of his own as did Puy de Chavannes. Both were poets and masters to win the laurels of time. In the vast canvas of "Jeanne d'Arc at the Court of King Louis" history unfolds, correct in its costume, and the attitude of courtiers, the King, the



Church, and the State, and the idealized Maid of Orleans. Before the drawing, were many days of study of the arts of dress, and the nature of man of the time of the Maid of Orleans. The scholar triumphed with the artist in the work of De Monvel, and the poet appears in the scattered rose leaves on the tessellated pavement.

Mr. Parrish's painting is distinctly a creation of his fancy from an old folk rhyme, visualizing "Old King Cole" for his contemporaries, and Boutet de Monvel's celebrated composition teeming with human interest and beauty is a creation of his fancy constructed from tales that were told and records of art survived.

In the collection of American Mural Painters in the adjacent galleries, there are as varied expressions as there are artists represented. Bancel La Farge, Kenyon Cox and E. H. Blashfield give evidence of classic training while Ernest Peixotto Robert Chandler and D. Putnam Brindley indicate the evolution of taste and the changing times.

The murals of Eugene Francis Savage, "Stabat Mater" and "Bacchanal" are keyed to the exquisite taste of the French school. His companion paintings, "Pastoral" and

S. B. Burney.

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An Announcement

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Our
Exhibition of
American Paintings
Will Be Continued Through
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394-396 Boylston Street, Boston

paintings at Harrisburg, and the works of Will H. Low, of E. M. Blashfield, and various Americans in public buildings in the United States.

It seems a pity that handsome buildings richly adorned, as our own University Club an adaptation of the English Gothic in murals, carvings and decorative textiles—designed by Frederick Clay Bartlett of Chicago, should reserve its arts for the few, or that the Council Chamber of the City Hall should be known only by aldermen, or that his later work in the Burnham Library at the Art Institute is not more widely familiar. The decorations of the University Club suggest the faithful craftsmanship preached and praised by Ruskin and William Morris. If, by chance, the Society of American Mural Painters could stir an enthusiasm among architects and artists of interior decoration in furniture and hangings in the same spirit, there would be a stimulating revival of the arts and crafts and beauty linger not always in exclusive haunts but go out among the people.

All the fine arts did not have com-

Historical Painting
Exhibit in Florence

Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century Art Loans

FLORENCE, March 8 (Special Correspondence)—Visitors to Florence this spring will find even more offered them than the riches which the City of Flowers at all times possesses, for a most interesting program has been planned. In addition to the International Book Fair, there will be held simultaneously an exhibition of modern works of art; and now the announcement has been made of yet a third exhibition, namely, a collection of Italian paintings of the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries which will be gathered in 30 sales of the Pitti Palace, adjoining the permanent and celebrated Palatine Gallery Collection.

The energy and enterprise manifested by the organizing commission and the cordial cooperation with which their activities are being met may be estimated from the announcement that, not only are the most celebrated and precious works being contributed from all the great galleries and private collections of Italy, including the Museo Correr at Venice, the Galleria Poldi Pezzoli at Milan, and the Querini-Stampaglia Foundation at Venice which, though bound by statute not to concede its pictures to others is yet making this gracious exception for Florence, but also from the Royal Collection in England, and from the private galleries of Belgium; from the Louvre in Paris, from Germany, and from some of the most important collections of Austria and Hungary.

The French Ambassador has personally interested himself to obtain for the exhibition the loan of the Caravaggio works from Saint-Louis and Francini at Rome, works so important for the study of this period of art, since the painter, Michelangelo da Caravaggio or Pichelangelo Marisi, a Lombard, who worked about the end of the sixteenth century, exercised so important an influence upon the schools of the following century. The Borgese and Corsini galleries are also sending contributions, and every Italian city has wished to contribute in proportion to its possessions. Thus Bergamo will send more than a hundred pictures, and Genoa, Venice and Rome 50 each, while many works will come from Naples, Turin and Catania.

Thus the most celebrated masters of these two centuries will be generously represented, and the student will have a unique opportunity of finding united and coordinated the works of such artists as Gian Battista Tiepolo, Guardi, Canaletti, Ricci and Piazzetta as representing Venice; Bernardo Strozzi and Magnasco, Genoa; Crespi, known as "lo Spagnuolo," Bologna; Caravaggio and Fedi, Rome; Medici, Fedi, Cavallini and Bellini, Naples; and so on; while such painters as Guercino, Remi, and many more will all be represented.

The pictures will be arranged in the magnificent halls of the great Pitti Palace under the direction of Count Carlo Gamba, assisted by members of the commission and various artists; and the fact that the commission included the superintendents of all the principal galleries of Italy, and many other experts, is in itself a guarantee of the efficiency and knowledge with which the exhibition will be organized, and the treat which the public is shortly to enjoy as the result of a year of indefatigable and devoted work.

In addition a series of concerts of seventeenth century music is to be given in the wonderful Boboli Gardens attached to the palace, in the old amphitheater which has witnessed so many noble spectacles in the grand ducal days.

Mr. Walter Greaves has at last come into his own, and the fine painting he did as a lad of "Hammer and Bridge on Boatswain Day" is now the property of the British Nation, bought by the trustees of the Chantrey Bequest. This is a wise purchase, as many will aver who have seen this fine picture hanging on the walls of the Tate Gallery, London.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Hour With Little Things

THE reviewer's desk is piled, not high, but thick, with recent small volumes from the press; in the reviewer's book-case, close at hand, are others somewhat less recent, but no less small. I run over the titles of the little books; they too are small, in one way or another. There, for example, is Amy Lowell's "Pir Flower Tablets," in poetry; and among the essays I see "Trivial," "Mince Pie," "Pippins and Cheese." There are others which make apologetic gesture to their public with "If I May," and "Not That It Matters," some which abridge, as they offer papers of various kinds: "Jonathan," "Walking-Stick," "Percolator."

Well, what's in a name, like one of these? or rather, what's behind it, and inside the covers? Some authors of slim volumes, such as we have mentioned, seem to have cultivated the slight form and the deprecatory manner as a foil for their own cleverness. "See," they say, "what I can do with a little subject like this; a mere nothing, I inflate it, I toss it glittering; I show the scene mirrored in its glittering surface—now I deftly catch it again, and prick it, —so!" Some take the gentle reader even further into their confidence, and tell him how they do it. "It's rather a bore," they say, "but not so hard. I have to have two thousand words ready for the press this morning. Here are a dozen already; we are doing well! Let us take a subject at random: I can tie it to some phrase or fact of the day. I simply make a sum of it: statement, plus anecdote, plus a paradox, plus allusion, more or less scathing, to some public character. Done! And in the nick of time; for I hear the boots of the printer's devil, coming down the hall!"

Trifles, perhaps, but neither uninteresting nor ill done. Far from it. To good manners, keen insight and wit, are added a lightness of touch, variety of vocabulary and general excellence of workmanship that go far to make this a period distinguished for its literature. What, then, is the lack we feel? Is it merely a fashion, this cult of the little? Or is it an indication of something deeper, characteristic of the day?

At this point we have to throw the responsibility upon the Gentle Reader. He, or she, who practices economy in order to live on twenty-four hours a day. There are no long stretches of time to spend over a book; and sometimes the intervals between readings are lengthy and engrossing. "What I want," says the Gentle Reader, "is something sparkling, modern, well written, with nothing one waste of time, and no waste room; something we can read at a sitting, and get something out of!"

Well, then, Gentle Reader, if a few moments of forgetfulness is what you ask of your reading, is there any blame, in there not praise, for the writer of small things?

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The Taj Mahal

Publishers' Photo Service

The Start of English Romance

The late twelfth century and the thirteenth would be chosen with more justice than Chaucer's time as the starting-point for a study of modern literature. Then romance was established in English, whether we use the word to mean the imaginative searching of dark places, or in the more general sense of story-telling unhampered by a too strict regard for facts. Nothing is more remarkable in pre-Conquest works than the Anglo-Saxon's dislike of exaggeration and his devotion to plain matter of fact. Here is the account of the whales in the far North that King Alfred received from Othere, a Norseman, of course, but it is indifferent: "they are eight and forty ells long, and the biggest fifty ells long." Compare with this parody the full-blooded description of the griffin in Mandeville:—"But a griffon hath the body more gret, and is more strong, thanne tight lions, of such lions as ben o this half; and more gret and strongere than a hundred, esles, such as we han amonges ys, &c." and you have a rough measure of the progress of fiction.

At the universities, in the Crusades, in the pilgrimages to Rome or Compostella, the nations mingled, each bringing from home some contribution to the common stock of stories; each gaining new experiences of the outside world, fusing them, and repeating them with embellishments. To those who stayed at home came the minstrels in the heyday of their craft—they were freemen of every Christian land who reported whatever was marvellous or amusing—and at second hand the colours of the rediscovered world seemed no less brave. It was an age greedy for entertainment that fed a rich sense of comedy on the jostling life around it; and to serve its ideals called up the great men of the past—Orpheus opening the way to fairyland, the heroes of the Trojan war; Alexander; Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table and Merlin the enchanter; Charlemagne with his peers—or won back from the shadows not Eurycleia alone, but Helen and Criseyde, Guinevere and Ysolt, Rymenild and Blanchefleur.

Emancipation from the bondage of fact, and to some extent from ecclesiastical censorship, coincided with the acquisition of a new freedom in the form of English poetry. Old English had a single metre—the long alliterative line without rhyme. It is best suited to narrative; it was unmusical in the sense that it could not be sung; it had marked proclivities towards rant and noise; and like blank verse it degenerated easily into mongrel prose. Degeneration was far advanced in the eleventh century; and about the end of the twelfth some large-scale experiments show that writers were no longer content with the old medium. In Layamon, the last great poem in this metre before the fourteenth century, internal rhyme and assonance are common. Orm adopted the unrhymed septenarius from Latin, but counted his syllables so faithfully as to produce an intolerable monotony. Then French influence turned the scale swiftly and decisively in favour of rhyme, so that in the extant poetry of the thirteenth century alliteration is a secondary principle or a casual ornament, but never takes the place of rhyme. The sudden and complete eclipse of a measure so firmly rooted in tradition is surprising enough; but the wealth and elaborateness of the new forms that replaced it are still more matter for wonder. It is natural to think of the poets before Chaucer as children learning their art slowly and painfully, and often stumbling on the way. Yet in this one point of metrical technique they seem to reach mastery at a bound. . . . From Church Latin rhyme passed into French, and

with the twelfth century entered on a new course of development at the hands of the trouvères and the minstreles. The trouvères, or "makers," studied versification and music as a profession, and competed in the weaving of ingenious patterns. Since their living depended on pleasing their audience, those minstrels who were not themselves composers spared no pains to sing or recite well the compositions of others; and good execution encouraged poets to try more difficult forms.—From "Fourteenth Century Prose and Verse," edited by Kenneth Sisam.

Inca Drama

Every student of our subject feels a keen regret that so few fragments of Inca, Maya, and Aztec literature have survived, for there is just enough to show that a considerable advance had been made. To most of us the term literature implies printed works, but we are here using the term in the broadest sense, for literature arose and took many of its essential forms before attempts were made to write it. There is fair evidence that the Inca cultivated the drama. Thus Garcilasso, himself of Inca descent, states that they "composed both tragedies and comedies, which were represented before the Inca and his court on solemn occasions. The subject matter of the tragedy related to military deeds and the victories of former times; while the arguments of the comedies were on agricultural and familiar household subjects. They were composed of long and short verses, with the right number of syllables in each."

Markham finds evidence of "four different kinds of plays called Anay, Saucá, a joyous representation, Haya-chuca, a llama-llama, a farce, and Hanamsi, a tragedy. There is clear proof that the memory of the old dramatic lore was preserved, and that the dramas were handed down by memory even after the Spanish conquest. It is to be found in the sentence pronounced on the rebels at Cuzco, by the Judge Areche, in 1781, which prohibited the representation of dramas, as well as all other festivals which the Indians celebrated in memory of their Incas."

A few complete plays have been recorded in later times, the most famous of which is Ollantay. There is reason to believe that early people of Mexico also had achieved something in the dramatic art, though good examples have not survived. Even among the Pueblo villages of the United States there are still native festivals in which there appear performances that deserve recognition as dramas. This is true, to a less degree, of certain ceremonies among the outlying tribes of both continents.—Clark Wissler, in "The American Indian."

There Is a Little Brook

There is a little brook,
I love it well:
It hath so sweet a sound
That even in dreams my ears could tell
Its music anywhere.

Dear mountain-solitary, dear lonely brook,
Of hillside rains and dews the fragrant daughter,
Sweet, sweet thy music, when I bend above thee,
When in thy fugitive face I look:
Yet not the less I love thee
When far away, and absent from thee long,
I yearn, my dark, hill-water,
I yearn, I strain to hear thy song,
Brown, wandering water,
Dear murmuring water!

—Fiona MacLeod.

Agra Revisited

BEFORE there was none; like it there is none; beyond it there will be none; after it there need be none. This was what I wrote in a note book, sitting inside the great gateway to the Taj Mahal upon my first visit. "Perfect," I went on to inscribe, "is a difficult word to pronounce in any language; yet here is a structure made by hands, temporal, it must be, upon the earth, which from any angle, any distance, any elevation, is a 'symphonic' stone-poem. It is earth's incomparably first building." All this and else I wrote. But when I came to reread it 12,000 miles away, in the land of bath-rooms, billiards and presidential elections, doubt came creeping in. "The Taj Mahal," whispered this insistent demon, "is lovely unquestionably, but think of all the famed architecture you have seen. Remember Rheims, Cologne, St. Marks. Take thought of Delhi's Jami Masjid Mosque, of the Cairo Citadel, of San Sophia in Constantinople. Recall the Temple of Heaven at Peking, the Cathedral of St. Woolworth on Broadway, the tiny Jain temples of Mt. Abu, Brussels' Palace de Justice. Where's the tiny Jain temple of Agra?"

And then, I entered the Taj Mahal and shrank ashamedly into a corner to gaze down the quarter-mile garden at that ivory triumph piled at the end of my earlier elation justified. For days I searched for more complete and objective confirmation in the American faces that came drifting through the gate. On each similar expression, from each similar behavior, Each wavered as the dazzling spectacle smote his eye; then silence, then a halt and a sinking down upon a step to look and look—incredulous, awed. The oncewhile sales-girl who married millions; the dowager of seventy to whom dreams are merely reminiscences; the fugitive business man whose repertoire has been desk, dividers, dependability and golf; the practiced globe-trotter to whom thrills have become rare accidents; the college-minted miss who should have seen America first; the rural spinster to whom architecture is but a supposition—Americans all. Perched upon a marble step of the gate, paying unconscious homage, vindication absolute. It was not the reiterated parroting of the world that over-glared it; not its reputation; not the romance that was its cause; something beside.

This miracle, this "fragment of enchantment hewn from lucent quarries of the moon"—is its glory in its symmetry chiefly? No. Any angle, any distance, any elevation give back equal perfection. Its setting? No; there are more beautiful formal gardens and fountains around other shrines. Its coloring? Its Moorish style? Its inland decorations of rich stones and relieved marble? The appeal of its history and purpose? Alone, each feature is inadequate. Like a line of poetry seized upon to be quoted by a whole people, it has no parts; it is integral; a single unanalyzable impression; an external emotion. "Words," as Holmes put it, "that have been betrothed from the infancy of the language are married by the poet; a oneness indivisible." So here, Virgin stones of Jaspur marble promised one another in the univen depths of a Rajputana quarry are here wedded in noble ceremony by a now forgotten high priest of architecture. From keelson to final henceforth is one stone, one thought. It is called architecture; though

the fine arts each have participated: poetry, literature, sculpture, painting—and music is so leath to leave it that a sung tone re-echoes in sustained unbroken purity for eighteen seconds before it passes beyond human ears. Sunset tones the Taj Mahal to older ivory; sunrise sheds upon it a rosy newness as it were a creation of the night; moonlight claims it as its own. Noonday's graceful vultures wing great silent spirals around its minarets and dome, creatures of earth yet creatures of air, as is the palace.

Canadian Novelists

Canadian fiction had a fair beginning, though small and localized. "The Golden Dog" was not without merit. And Dr. Drummond caught something of the habitant in yere, though concerned with little but his lighter sentiment and humor. . . . Sir Gilbert Parker owns the old homestead, and lives in London on the income from it, after remodeling it into a factory for the production of French-Canadian "types," with side lines of stage Irishmen, English younger sons, and a pretty girl or so; all neatly turned in wood; a complete cast for stock melodrama now that he has recently added a gipsy. He has no Canadians yet. Harold Bindloss has secured a concession nearby, which he manages with a more modest staff—one English girl, one Canadian ditto, two varieties of sub-species of English hero, a villain, and supers taken on as needed, white or Indian.

James Oliver Curwood staked out his claim at a respectful distance from these old established firms; but he carries on the tradition in the grand manner. His specialty is the mysterious heroine who is pursued, like Eliza crossing the ice, over leagues on leagues of frozen prairie and impetuous forest by a dark and desperate villain, to be rescued in the last chapter by a bewildered but trustful hero. Mr. Curwood also employs a few half-breeds, and calls in the Mounted Police when necessary. All these appear to be the sole inhabitants of his Canada; when he feels they are entitled to rest he writes about bears and wolf dogs and dog wolves.

It is curious to consider that while Canada has produced or nurtured several writers who have succeeded in popular fiction, they have not concerned themselves much with Canada. Arthur Stringer usually turns elsewhere for a theme—although "The Prairie Wife" is an excellent example of long-distance writing. The hero is a Scotchman and the heroine an American girl. Agnes Laut wrote some Canadian stories which were sufficiently stereotyped, yet she had too much regard for historical fact. But Ralph Connor redresses the balance, and redeems our native scribes from the charge of thriftless bartering of their birthright. Winnipeg serves him as well as London to provide the glamour of distance, and where Parker and Bindloss have sold their thousands, he has sold his tens of thousands.

And this fancy dress picture of a whole nation is taken quite seriously. Recently Walter Pritchard Eaton put in a story a Canadian soldier, specified as hailing from Edmonton. His origin was indicated by making him add an apologetic "as you Americans say" to the phrase "I'm from Missouri." Also as we Albertans used to say, until it became outmoded in favor of newer American slang. It may be unkind to mention this, like calling a child there is no Santa Claus; Mr. Eaton might prefer to cling to his belief in a romantic Edmonton of Hudson Bay factors and

The Present Possibility

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE apostle to the Gentiles for all time routed the procrastinator from his stronghold of self-complacency by his startling declaration to the Corinthians, "Now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation."—a profound and far-reaching statement of truth. And while he did not follow it up with a definitive analysis and elucidation of salvation, and the means whereby it may be made a present possibility, yet it is indubitably true that, in his life and teachings, Paul exemplified in a great degree the method, and practice whereby salvation may be attained, or at least its attainment begun, in the immediate present. The teachings of the Nazarene, as set forth in the four gospels, together with their explanation and application by the militant apostle, interpreted in the light of Christian Science, constitute what might well be termed a perfect manual of salvation, setting forth its definition, meaning, importance, and present possibility of attainment. How it may be gained, Mrs. Eddy has stated in an incomparable passage in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 39): "To break this earthly spell, mortals must get the true idea and divine Principle of all that really exists and governs the universe harmoniously." Thus, obviously, to gain an understanding of God, divine Principle, is the means whereby salvation from all material limitation is to be attained.

In exhorting the inhabitants of Philippi to greater unity, to obedience and humility, in their statement scarcely less significant than the above, Paul declared, "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling," immediately explaining, "For it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure." Here, then, is the important admonition to the individual, the necessity to work out one's own salvation, not vicariously, through the effort of another, not through the spiritual vision gained by someone else, but through one's own efforts: in this wise alone must the understanding be gained which reveals God and His Christ, Principle and its perfect idea, "the spiritual universe and man."

Under the caption "Our footsteps heavenward," on page 426 of the Christian Science textbook, Mrs. Eddy states, "Man should renew his energies and endeavors, and see the folly of hypocrisy, while also learning the necessity of working out his own salvation." Not by cant, hypocrisy, or indirection, but by actual demonstration of that unity with God which destroys the belief of sin, sickness, and even death itself, is the goal of spiritual being to be sought and won. Man's relation to the divine is above all others a strictly individual problem, to be solved through personal effort, not attention upon right desire. For the individual aspect of salvation there can be no substitute. While an-

other may place before one the goal, may even set his feet in the path of spiritual progress, yet the steps are to be taken by each for himself. Obviously, in this light Paul's words have a deep significance.

Granted, one may say, that present-day salvation from the evils that beset mankind is a possibility; granted also that it is strictly an individual problem; the greatest question of all still remains unanswered.—How may one accomplish it? Here Christian Science renders to mortal man its greatest service, for it supplies him with the approved rule and method, placing in his hands, as it were, the means whereby he may win the most important of all goals—freedom from every claim of evil, from every phase of belief in want and woe that besets him, even from the belief in death itself. And the rule is not so complex or so difficult to apply as might reasonably be concluded from the great importance of the results of its right application. Christian Science teaches that God, infinite good, is the only creator of the perfect universe, including the real man, and that He could by no means create that which is unlike Himself. Man, in consequence, possesses in reality no qualities or attributes underived from infinite good. "Like creator, like creation," the old adage expresses it. Then, since God is infinite, all there can be nothing outside infinity which is unlike God and His perfect creation; that is to say, evil, having no place in God's perfection, is not a fact or entity, but is merely a false belief of material sense, a negation.

If Christian Science merely reiterated the statement of the alms and ever-presence of good, and the consequent unreality of evil, without proof of the truth of its premises, one might well doubt, since they exactly contradict the evidence of the physical senses. But Christian Science offers indubitable proof in the destruction of evil expressed as sin, sickness, want, and misery. Salvation from the claims of evil is being demonstrated precisely along these lines, and while the way may seem long and at times dark, the pilgrim embarked thereon is encouraged every step by the great assurance that he has found the way and is progressing Spiritward. Mrs. Eddy voices this assurance in a passage of characteristic sweetness and simplicity in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 150): "A heart touched and hallowed by one chord of Christian Science, can accomplish the full scale; but this heart must be honest and in earnest and never weary of struggling to be perfect—to reflect the divine Life, Truth, and Love." Here is expressed not only the perfect assurance to all mortals of their ability to accomplish spiritual freedom—that is, fort attention upon right desire. For the individual aspect of salvation there can be no substitute. While an-

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1922

EDITORIALS

TODAY the long-heralded Conference of European nations opens its session under Italian presidency at Genoa.

The Genoa Conference

In the invitation the allied powers who summoned the Conference described it as "an economic and financial conference" designed "to increase the volume of productive employment" and "to remedy the paralysis of the European system" by "the removal of all obstacles in the way of trade, the provision of substantial credits for the weaker countries, and the cooperation of all nations in the restoration of normal prosperity." The invitation further went on to declare that every nation must be free to regulate its own internal, social, and financial system as it pleased, but that if international trade were to be restored, the liability of nations for debts and property held by foreigners must be recognized, an adequate means of international exchange must be made available, subversive political propaganda must be stopped, and a mutual undertaking entered into to refrain from military aggression.

The originator and principal champion of the Genoa Conference was Mr. Lloyd George. Having succeeded, however, in inducing the Allies to summon the Conference it seemed for a time as if it would never assemble. M. Briand was replaced by M. Poincaré who saw in Genoa a sinister attempt to revise the Treaty of Versailles, and to whittle away reparations, to open Europe to Bolshevik influences, and to undermine the military security of France. It was only after a personal interview between the French and British Premiers at Boulogne at which Mr. Lloyd George declared that the Conference was designed to do none of these things, that the active, though still somewhat doubting, cooperation of France was secured.

Then came the refusal of the United States to participate. This was at first a shock, for the cooperation of America is essential to the rehabilitation of the world. But as it became clear that America's action was prompted by the belief that the first step was for Europe to "get together" to tackle its own problems and that American cooperation could only be usefully given after Europe had shown desire and ability to help itself, instead of waiting on others, British opinion, at any rate, seems to have swung around to the view that Washington had reason on its side. Despite these obstacles, Mr. Lloyd George persisted, and after one postponement, the Conference has now come into being.

It will be a very remarkable gathering. There has not been a Pan-American conference of this kind since 1815, when the Congress of Vienna assembled to refashion Europe after the downfall of Napoleon. And the difference between then and now is to be seen in the immensely larger number of peoples represented, about thirty, and in the fact that their delegates are premiers or representatives of popular parliaments, and not the ministers of absolute kings. For the first time, too, the representatives of Communistic Russia, after four bitter years of experience, will meet the leaders of the western peoples, face to face. Is their attitude to be one of defiance or conciliation? And Germany, for the first time since the war, will sit as an equal at the council table.

How the Conference will deal with the complex problems which confront it, especially when one remembers the exclusion from discussion of certain very important subjects, is not very clear. All this will probably be disclosed in the opening speech—a speech even more important than that of Monday last—which Mr. Lloyd George is sure to be called upon to deliver in the next few days.

That the Genoa Conference will succeed in accomplishing results as concrete as the Washington Conference seems unlikely. The memories of the war seem too vivid and the divergence of point of view too wide. But that it will have a far-reaching effect in pacifying and helping the European peoples is certain. After all, what Europe is principally suffering from is the failure of its peoples to recognize that it is a community of men and women just like North America, and that they can prosper and be happy only in brotherhood and not in animosity. History, race, language, culture, all conspire to make the peoples of Europe ignorant, suspicious and afraid of one another and forgetful of their membership of the same territory. It was suspicion and fear and ignorance which drove them toward the armaments and tariff walls which led to the war and which cause the whole set of burdens and barriers which prevent recovery now. Called, as it has been, in the sincere desire to mitigate suspicion and to promote mutual understanding, the Genoa Conference is bound to be a success, if one takes a long enough view. For even if its principal effect were to make everybody wonder what there is to be afraid of in the other people round the table, and so begin to recognize that they can only recover themselves if they will frankly and without reserve help their neighbors to reach prosperity also, it will not have assembled in vain.

INFORMATION that at least thirty members of the French Academy of Sciences were prepared to snub Prof. Albert Einstein if he paid a formal visit to the Academy, illustrates how active the war hatred is in France where Germany is concerned. The French periodical, *L'Œuvre*, deprecates this attitude, and, in commenting on Professor Einstein's wisdom in refraining from putting in an appearance, says: "Thus he has given our French confrères, we regret to write, in place of a lesson in celestial mechanics, a lesson in tact, of which the Academy, it seems, had need." It is an apparent fact that many otherwise intelligent men still regard the war as in progress, and the erasure of this misconception is devoutly to be advocated.

FROM three widely different sources come revealing indications of what Prof. Meredith Atkinson, in an

interview with The Christian Science Monitor representative in London, calls an "astonishing resurrection" in Russia. In a widely syndicated series of articles on the workings of Sovietism, Emma Goldman, the deported leader of the "American Revolution," points out one of these indications. After a two years' study of the operations of the "Soviet Republic," Miss Goldman has come to the conclusion that the Lenin-Trotsky régime has alienated, by its cruelties and its destructive policies, the main base upon which it has rested—the proletariat and the peasants.

The inference that a change is bound to come is pointedly suggested by the discovery by the Russian people that in the last analysis they have exchanged one grievous tyranny for a far more intolerable despotism.

The other indication of a new course of events in Russia comes from Premier Lloyd George. In his successful appeal for the support of Parliament at the conference at Genoa, the Prime Minister of England laid strong emphasis upon the basic condition upon which Russia can obtain the recognition and cooperation of the rest of the world. That condition is that Russia "must recognize her obligations." She must recognize her indebtedness to France and other nations. She must establish "impartial tribunals, with free access to them by the British"—and presumably by other nations. These are the conditions—the reconstitution of internal and international order in Russia—that will be imposed upon Russia at Genoa.

In his definition of the terms upon which Russia can be admitted to the family of nations, from which an irresponsible leadership has excluded her, Mr. Lloyd George incidentally emphasized the unity of purpose as between France and England. He added force to his declarations by bringing into sharp relief the great fact with which Russia is confronted:

There are indications of a complete change of attitude (in Russia). The famine has been a great eye-opener to Russia regarding her dependability on her neighbors and the futility of the scheme which the Soviet Government has propounded.

Here is a revelation of the two mighty forces which are irresistibly impelling the Soviet ring toward the recognition of internal and international order as the only road to recovery, the only way to survival. That these mighty forces, one operating from within and the other from without, are making an impression on the political surface at Moscow, is strongly indicated by Professor Atkinson's observations on the spot.

The policy of the Soviet régime, he finds, is now of steady "economic retreat." The "astonishing resurrection" is in progress, and this competent observer is "confident it will continue." It will continue because the Russian people, proletariat and peasants, have discovered through bitter experience that there is no other issue out of the wilderness.

The Russian people, starving, their social and industrial system scrapped by the adventurers at Moscow, their courage broken, their country in dark chaos, are face to face with the stern fact that the help of the world is indispensable to them in their effort to put their house in order; that without the cooperation of the rest of the world they cannot hope to escape utter ruin.

It is to the common sense of the Russian people behind Lenin, Trotsky & Co. that Mr. Lloyd George spoke in the House of Commons the other day. And the prodigious facts so graphically described by Emma Goldman are adding the force of conviction to his appeal from Lenin drunk to Russia sober.

The combined argument is unanswerable. The light of reason is penetrating the smog cloud that has hung over Russia since Lenin leaped into the saddle of the revolution to ride to his own preposterous goal—the goal that means the death of Russia.

FOLLOWING the Democratic victory in the election of 1910 for representatives in the United States Congress, a member of the House

Ways and Means Committee was quoted as saying: "It was the shopping women who did it." The declaration in the national Republican Party platform of 1908 for tariff revision had been generally accepted as favoring a reduction of customs duties, and when, despite the protests of Senator Dooliver of Iowa and other Republican leaders, the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, carrying many excessively high duties, was enacted, the popular indignation was shown by the defeat of the party responsible for it. Although women then voted in but a few states, they were able to influence great numbers of male voters, and their objection to tariff taxes that tended to increase prices was an important factor in giving the Democrats control of the House of Representatives.

Apparently unwarned by their experience in 1910, the leaders of the dominant party in Congress seem to be determined to again invite disaster by replying to the demand for legislation reducing the cost of living with a measure that imposes higher taxes on a great variety of goods. While the Fordney tariff bill as passed by the House does not specifically increase duties to any marked extent, it in reality provides for rates much higher than even those of the execrated Payne-Aldrich law. By the device of what is termed the "American valuation plan," under which duties would not be computed on the foreign cost of imported articles, but upon the wholesale price of similar goods in the United States, the taxes that would actually be paid would be anywhere from 15 to 50 or 60 per cent higher than the ostensible rate. It has been claimed in statements sent out by

Light Breaking Upon Russia

The "Super-power" Project

associations working for the adoption of the new valuation system that it does not affect the rate of duty or the amount of taxes paid on imports, but this contention was quickly refuted when the Senate Finance Committee, avowing its opposition to the domestic valuation plan, announced that it would be necessary to increase materially the various tax rates because of the return to the established system.

At a hearing before the Finance Committee, Mr. H. E. Miles of the Fair Tariff League, a Republican, a manufacturer from Racine, Wis., submitted figures showing that on various manufactures of cotton, hosiery, gloves, buttons, and numerous other articles, the actual duties paid under the Fordney bill would range from 40 to as high as 236 per cent. Thus on hosiery the apparent duty would be from 35 to 45 per cent, the actual duty from 76 to 87 per cent. Women's leather gloves, supposed to be taxed 37.5 per cent, would be taxed as high as 107 per cent as a result of the American valuation system.

Many women, both individually and as members of various organizations, have shown by their protests that they fully understand the purpose of the Fordney tariff bill in its present form. It is probably true that legislators do not learn wisdom by experience, but a recollection of what happened in 1910 might be useful, in view of the vastly increased power of the woman voter.

Discussion of plans for the establishment of central power units in the eastern sections of the United States, as well as elsewhere in those sections where potential water-power projects exist, has been frequent in recent years.

At the moment added interest in such undertakings has been caused by the prospective shortage of coal due to the general strike of those miners affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America. Possibly it is necessary that an occasional emergency arise to force a recognition of national and community needs and to bring a public realization of what can be done, when the necessity exists, to meet an industrial or economic crisis. The tendency with nations, as with individuals, is to let well enough alone, which everybody knows, or ought to know, is not the right tendency. And with nations, as also with individuals, it can never be known exactly how successfully a difficult situation can be overcome until that situation presents itself.

Because of the intensive industrial development in the Atlantic coast sections of the United States, and the consequent possibility of the interruption of manufacture and production by the cessation of coal-mining operations, it is quite natural that the effort to work out a remedy should first be directed to those sections. But no such policy can be seriously considered, of course, without the inclusion in it of the vast undeveloped natural power resources of the country at large. The interesting point about the discussion is that the need in the west and middle west, with the exception of those sections contiguous to the bituminous coal belt, is as great when there is no coal strike as when the producing mines are tied up. The industrial necessity of developing the water power of the rivers of the Rocky Mountain and far western zones has been apparent for many years, and it is an open secret that the Government has not greatly encouraged such an undertaking.

Mr. Hoover, the Secretary of Commerce in President Harding's Cabinet, is a western man, and he has not been slow to see and to emphasize the economic needs of the west. He has taken the present occasion, when those of a somewhat less comprehensive view of the national need have been brought to a fuller realization of conditions, to urge the formulation and adoption of a broad policy. To Mr. Hoover it seems, in a way, as important that the power of the Colorado River be developed as that the cities in the eastern sections of the Union be provided with cheap and continuous power.

But the proposed "superpower" plan is made to include, besides the development of latent water power, the establishment, at the centers of bituminous and anthracite mining districts, of plants for the utilization of fuel as it comes from the ground in the production of electric power which is to be distributed over broad areas, thus saving tremendous sums now expended in transporting coal by rail or water. This latter undertaking, it is intimated, would be without cost to the public, as the installation costs, as well as maintenance costs of course, would be met by the beneficiaries. It is not yet apparent how the private development of water power could be similarly undertaken, as the initial cost would be much greater than for the development of the central coal-consuming project. Besides this, there is the established policy of Government control and regulation of water power projects, still under disfavor in the western country because of the alleged determination of those in authority to permit needed sectional development. But the indications are that the discussions already begun may result in the formulation of a comprehensive nationwide policy which will include both electric and hydro-electric power development under a plan acceptable to everyone, and into which there will not enter any element of sectional selfishness or partisanship.

IN ALL the controversy over the recently completed statue of "Civic Virtue," by Frederick MacMonnies, intended for New York's City Hall Park, there is one aspect of the situation which may well give sculptors pause all over the country. It is an aspect of which nothing has been said in the press, although one critic, Mrs. Boole, head of the W. C. T. U., approached it when she exclaimed, "The conception belongs to the Middle Ages. MacMonnies is behind the times." And therein Mrs. Boole, all unknowingly perhaps, pronounced a dictum upon contemporary sculpture so pertinent that it was unfortunate that she was not speaking in one of the new

radio broadcasting stations. For the MacMonnies statue is behind the times in more ways than one.

To represent Civic Virtue the sculptor has chosen a muscular young man, unfortunately reminiscent of the bath soap ads in the street cars, treading down, with a steadfast purpose manifest in his eye, several mermaid-like young women, who symbolize, one assumes, all that Civic Virtue does not. Then came the heated protest of the New York women, who see in Mr. MacMonnies' selection of his sexes a decided affront, and thereby they provided much amusing material for the journalists and cartoonists, one of whom, probably undergoing the trials of housecleaning, offered a solution by designing a statue wherein Civic Virtue becomes an Amazonian housewife of today, with broom and pail in hand, pressing one foot on the neck of a recumbent male.

Seriously speaking, it is absurd to suppose that MacMonnies was guided by any but purely artistic selection when he chose his figures. There has rarely been drawn any such line by the artists of any age—male and female figures have been used indiscriminately in symbolism. But therein is revealed the weakness of the traditional system. The use of figures to represent abstract qualities and the contentment with them as sufficient works of art in themselves, is but an echo of ancient mythology and religious creeds. It has resulted in covering walls of endless public buildings, wonderfully ready for the eloquent recording of great scenes of national and local history, with ethereal figures in white gauze labeled "Hope," "Faith," and "Charity"—silly, meaningless things, which tourists and school children are forced to regard respectfully if not reverently. It has dotted parks and plazas with equally futile female figures in stone and bronze who are welcome only because they provide a relief to the frock-coated dignitaries with concealed right hands, and the great equestrian generals who offer to upturned eyes only the soles of their boots and the surcingle of their horses.

Is it any wonder that the chasm between Art and the People remains unbridged? Is it any wonder that many artists have revolted? As in most revolts, they may be pushing the pendulum as far one way as it has been another, but somewhere in the confusion is the seed of thought demanding that art shall find more intelligible forms of expression. The controversy over the Barnard statue of Lincoln was another phase, a protest against the new, of the same change in the world's demands—that unforgettable statue of Lincoln giving in its dramatic harshness all that a pretty, sleekly molded figure could not. The MacMonnies controversy is another, a protest against the old. The world is beginning to take thought. Let the artists see that they have it to give. Mere anatomy will no longer serve.

Editorial Notes

VENEZUELA is actively awakening to the need for a great national agricultural campaign, according to a statement recently issued by that Republic's New York consulate. A movement has just started in the South American country which has for objective the leadership of South American republics in the yield of cereals, tropical vegetables, fruits, and honey. Forest development, especially in cedar and mahogany, is also intended. This, of course, will entail the kindly reception of many immigrants, and especially of Americans with agricultural training. The potentialities of South America are great, and development is a crying need there. Venezuela's ambitions are to be cordially approved.

LONDON refuses to be brightened up, if recent dispatches are correct. Some time ago an organized attempt was set in motion to brighten the gray city by window displays, painted shop fronts and other kindred means. A writer in the Daily Chronicle, in commenting on the failure of this movement, states: "It is a moot point whether London wants to be brightened. It is a somber city, inhabited by a somber people, who have always got more fun out of grousing than out of gamboling." Perhaps this writer knows, but it is to be wondered whether London, structurally and in color scheme, is a city that could be brightened. It is not suited to the flamboyance of Paris, for instance. But it is hardly to be believed that the reason for this drabness is because of somber inclinations. Tradition probably plays a strong part in it, and brightening London would spoil many a good poem and novel.

THERE is a note of semi-tragedy in the news dispatch of the payment by Frank S. Lyon of Wolverine, Mich., of a bill of \$7 which he had owed since 1871, and which he had apparently been unable to pay until this time. The money was due for a board bill, and on returning it to the treasurer of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., Mr. Lyon wrote: "I am now able to pay the bill, and I inclose check for \$27.42, which is \$7 with simple interest at 6 per cent." What an eloquent tale of earnest struggle and determination to meet obligations may perhaps be read into this simple statement.

THE spectacle of Gabriele D'Annunzio, the Embattled Poet of Fiume, as a Labor leader is amusing. News that he will probably accept the presidency of the Federation of Italian Seamen is not surprising, however, for the doings of the author of "Francesca di Rimini" are beyond conjecture. He will be found wherever spectacular proceedings are to be expected, and the Seamen's Union, under his direction, will undoubtedly make many a vivid manifestation. D'Annunzio's patriotism is unquestioned, but it sometimes develops into a hysterical exhibitionism that defeats its own ends.

THE Soviet Government, according to a special dispatch, is now considering a bill that recognizes rights of inheritance. This is an extremely long step from the theories which the Lenin-Trotsky régime has been enunciating so loudly. It is anti-Bolshevik, anti-Communist, and in effect, anyway, anti-Socialist. Of course, the bill is limited in its application, for it would be unwise to make too great a change at one time. It appears to be shaped in order to satisfy the property instincts of the peasantry and small producers who rather failed to rise to the heights of theory promulgated by Lenin.

The "Civic Virtue" Gentleman